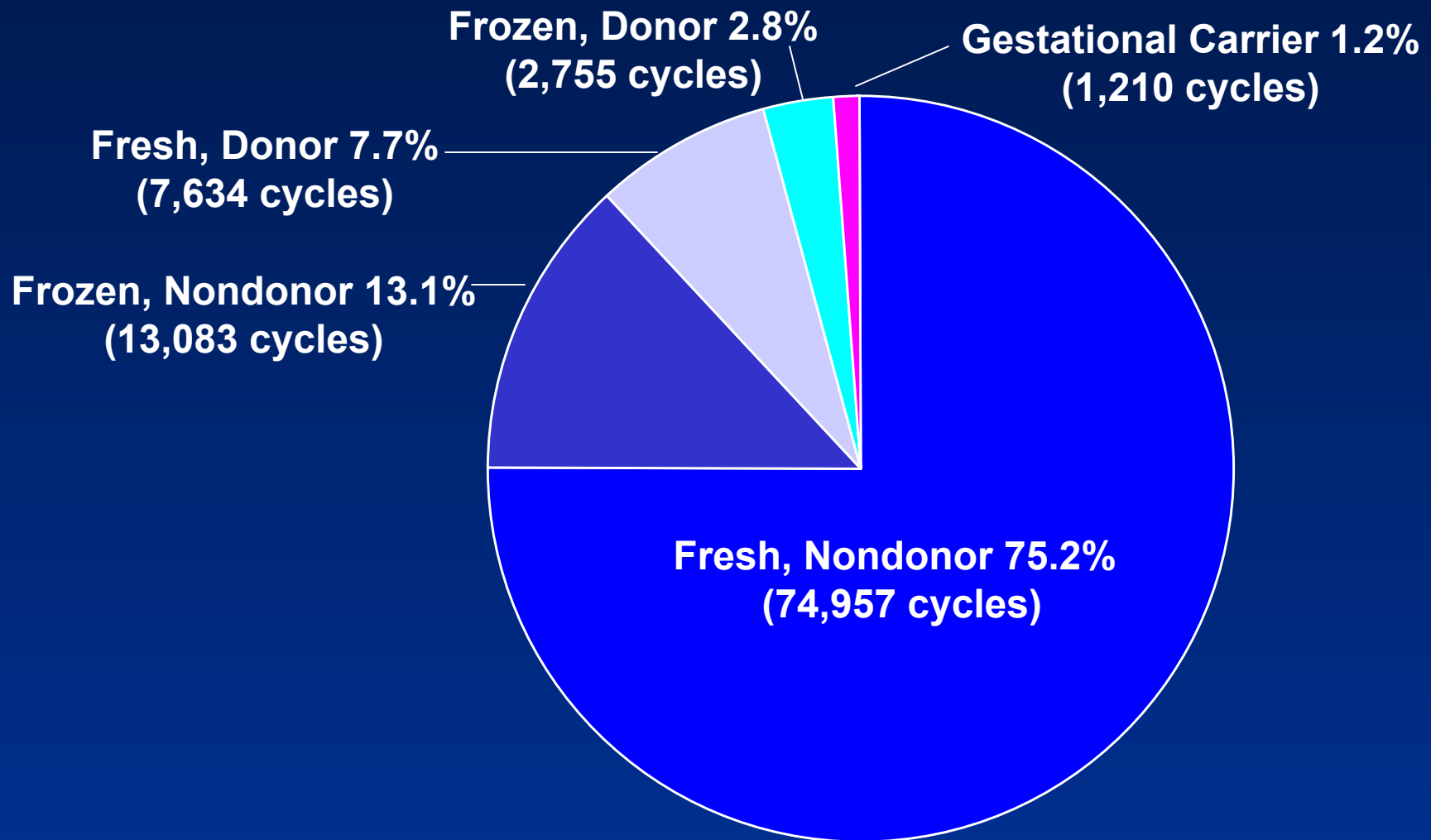


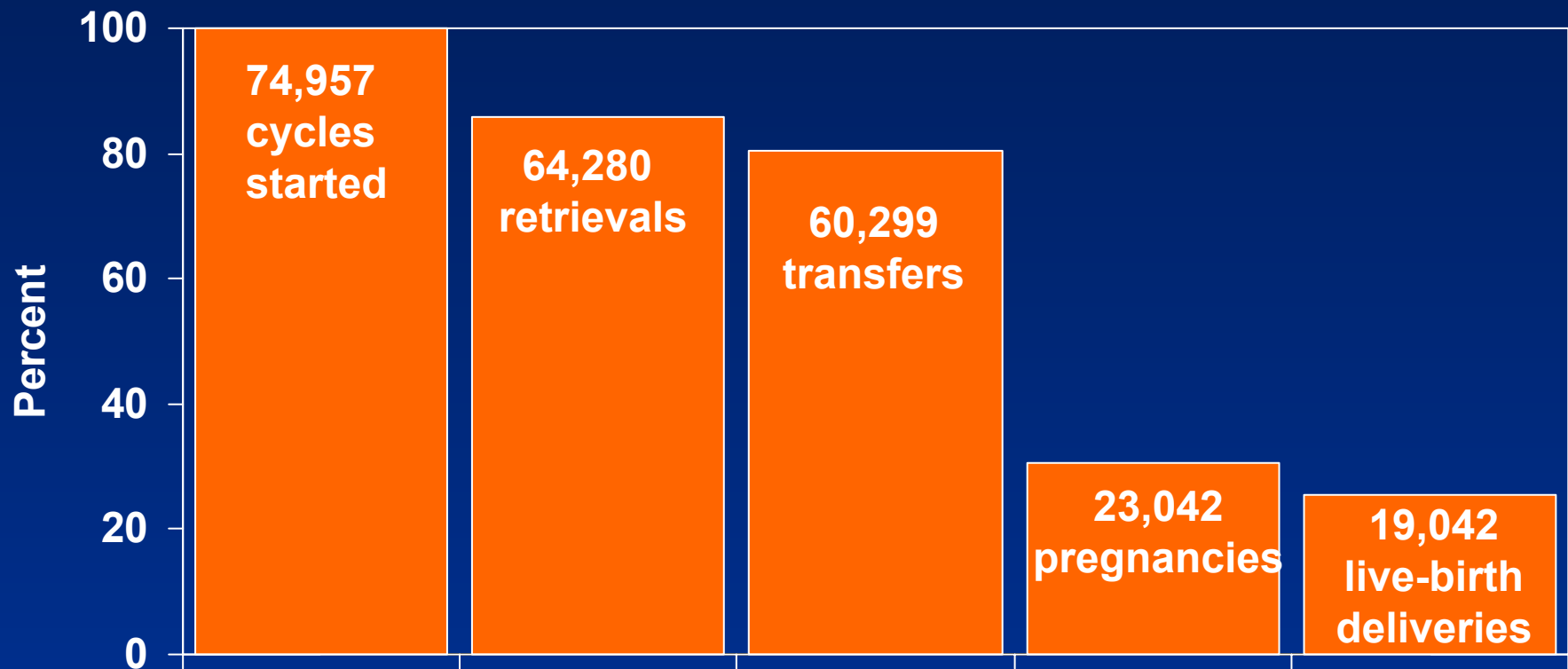
## Data Reported - 2000

- 383 clinics reported
  - 25 clinics in operation in 2000 did not report.
- 99,639 cycles reported
  - 74,957 fresh, nondonor
  - 13,083 frozen, nondonor
  - 7,634 fresh, donor
  - 2,755 frozen, donor
  - 1,210 gestational carrier

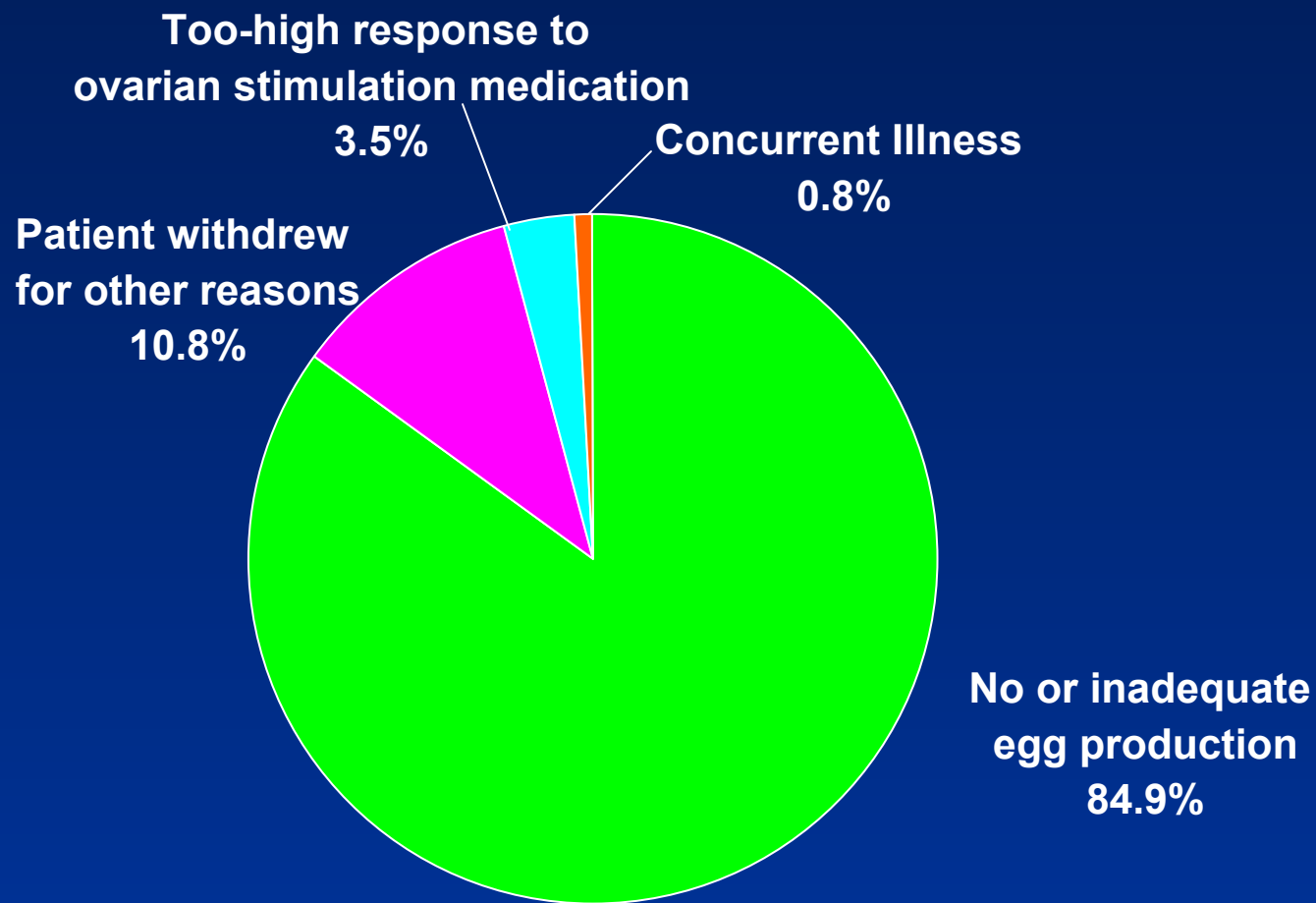
## Types of ART Procedures—United States, 2000



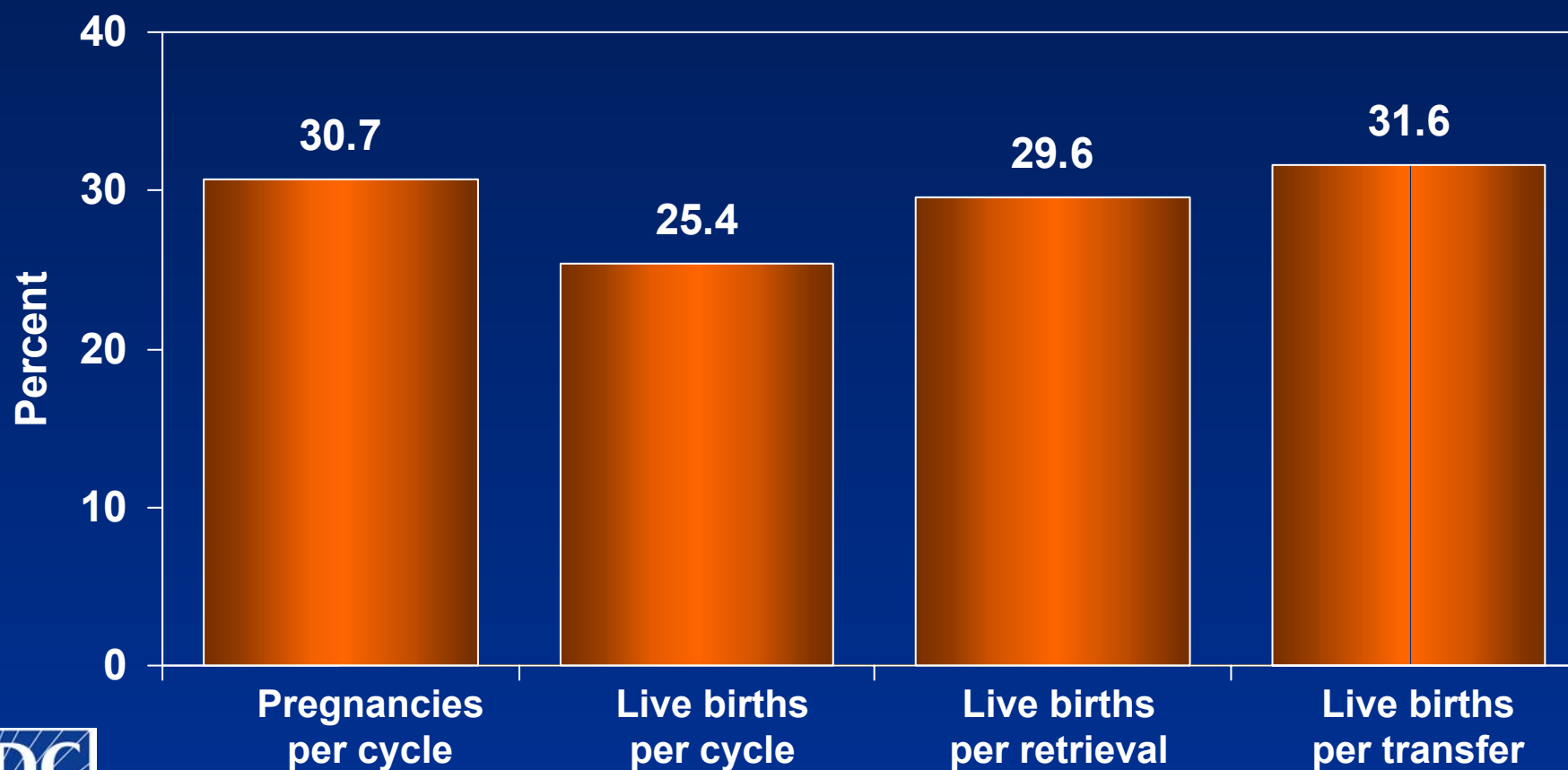
## Outcome of ART Cycles Using Fresh, Nondonor Eggs or Embryos, by Stage, 2000



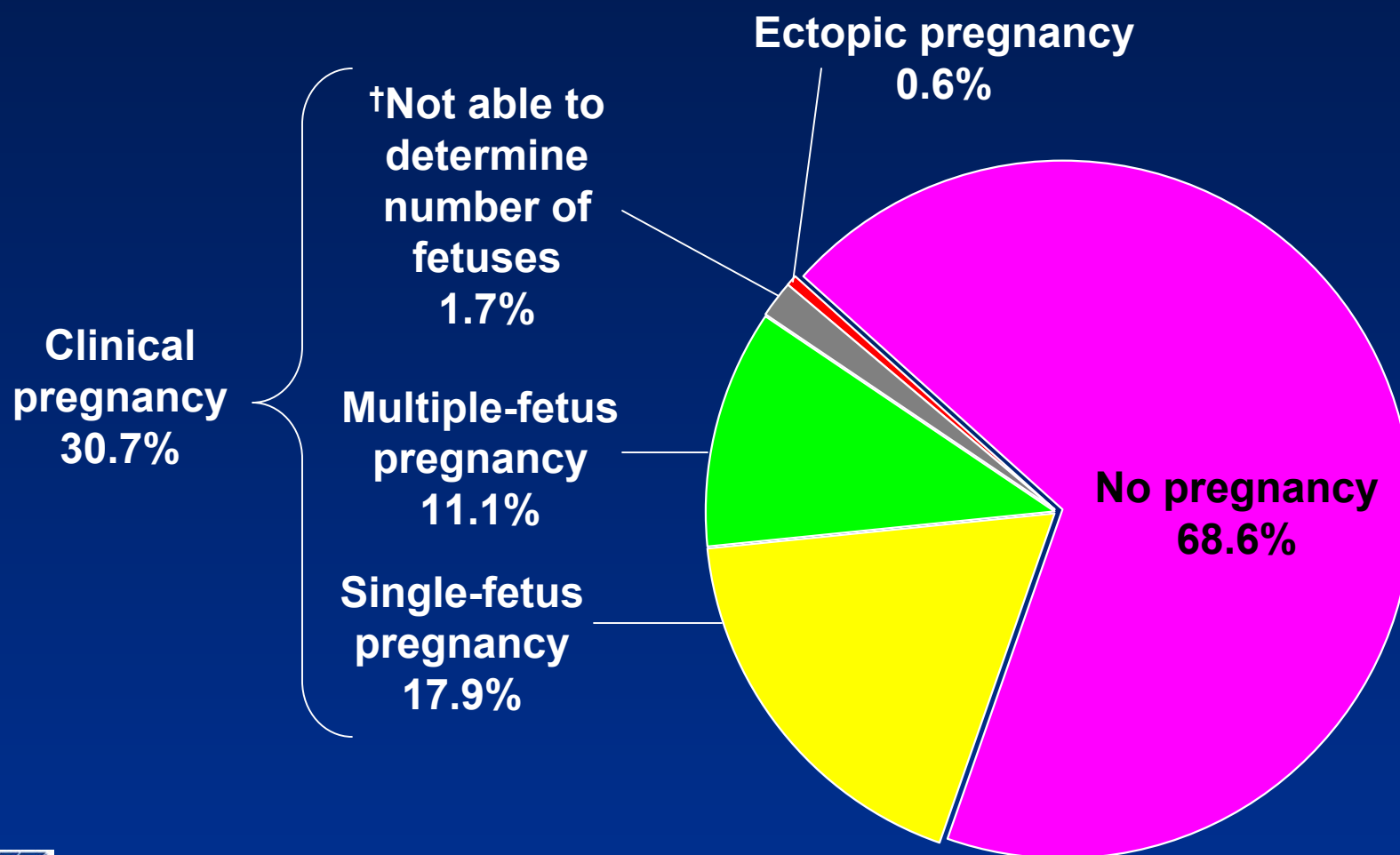
## Reasons ART Cycles Using Fresh, Nondonor Eggs or Embryos Were Discontinued in 2000



## Success Rates for ART Cycles Using Fresh, Nondonor Eggs or Embryos, by Different Measures, 2000



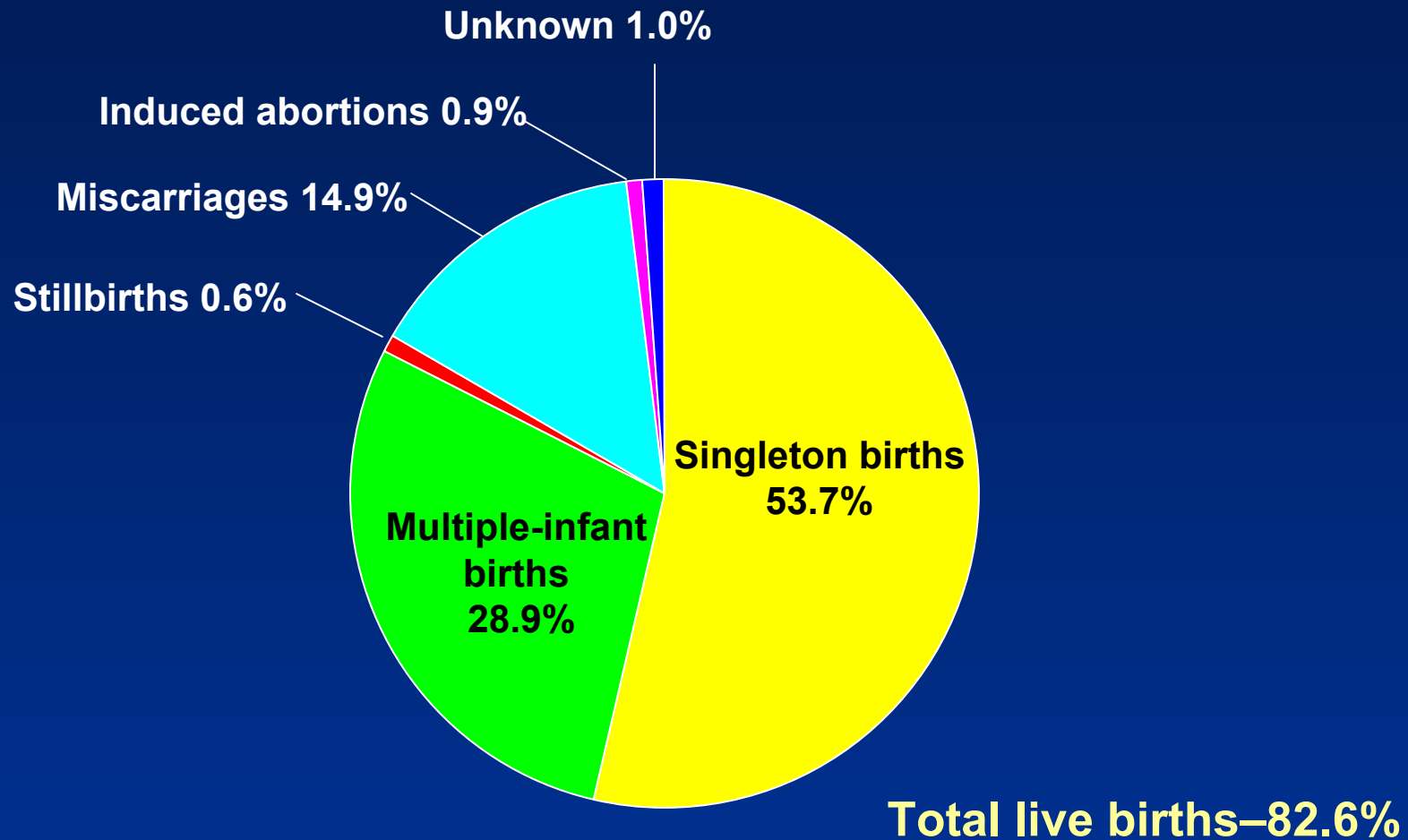
## Results of ART Cycles Using Fresh, Nondonor Eggs or Embryos,\* 2000



\*Total does not equal 100% due to rounding.

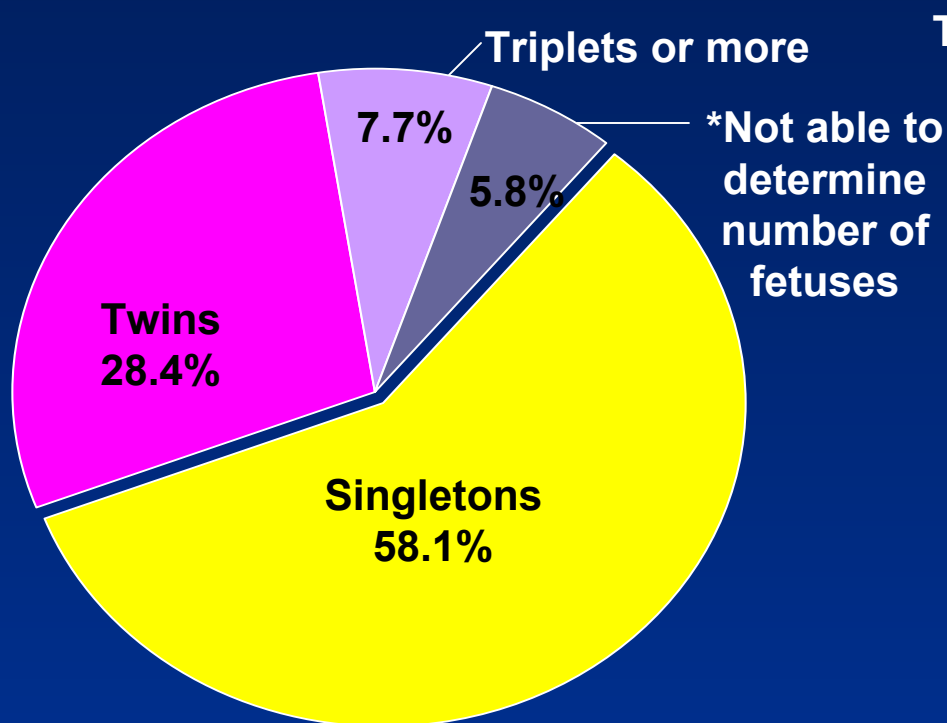
†Number of fetuses not known because the pregnancy ended in an early miscarriage.

# Outcomes of Pregnancies Resulting from ART Cycles Using Fresh, Nondonor Eggs or Embryos, 2000

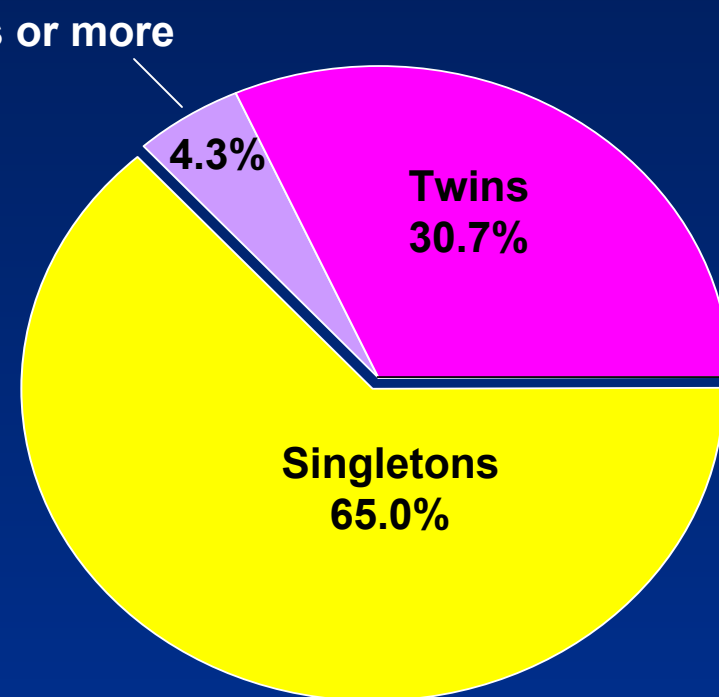


# Risk of Having Multiple-Fetus Pregnancy and Multiple-Infant Live Birth from ART Cycles Using Fresh, Nondonor Eggs or Embryos, 2000

Total multiple-fetus pregnancies: 36.1% Total multiple-infant live births: 35.0%



A. 23,042 Pregnancies



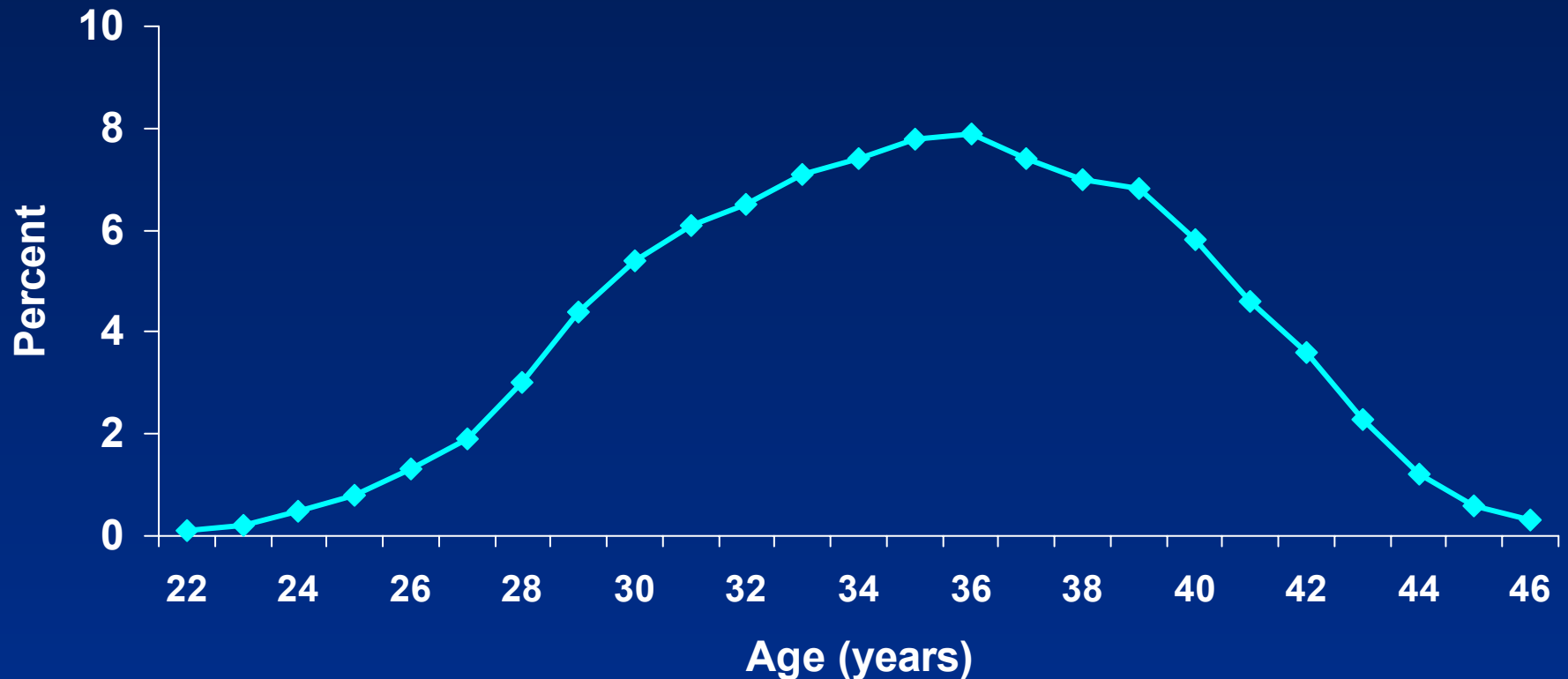
B. 19,042 Live births

\*Number of fetuses not known because the pregnancy ended in an early miscarriage.

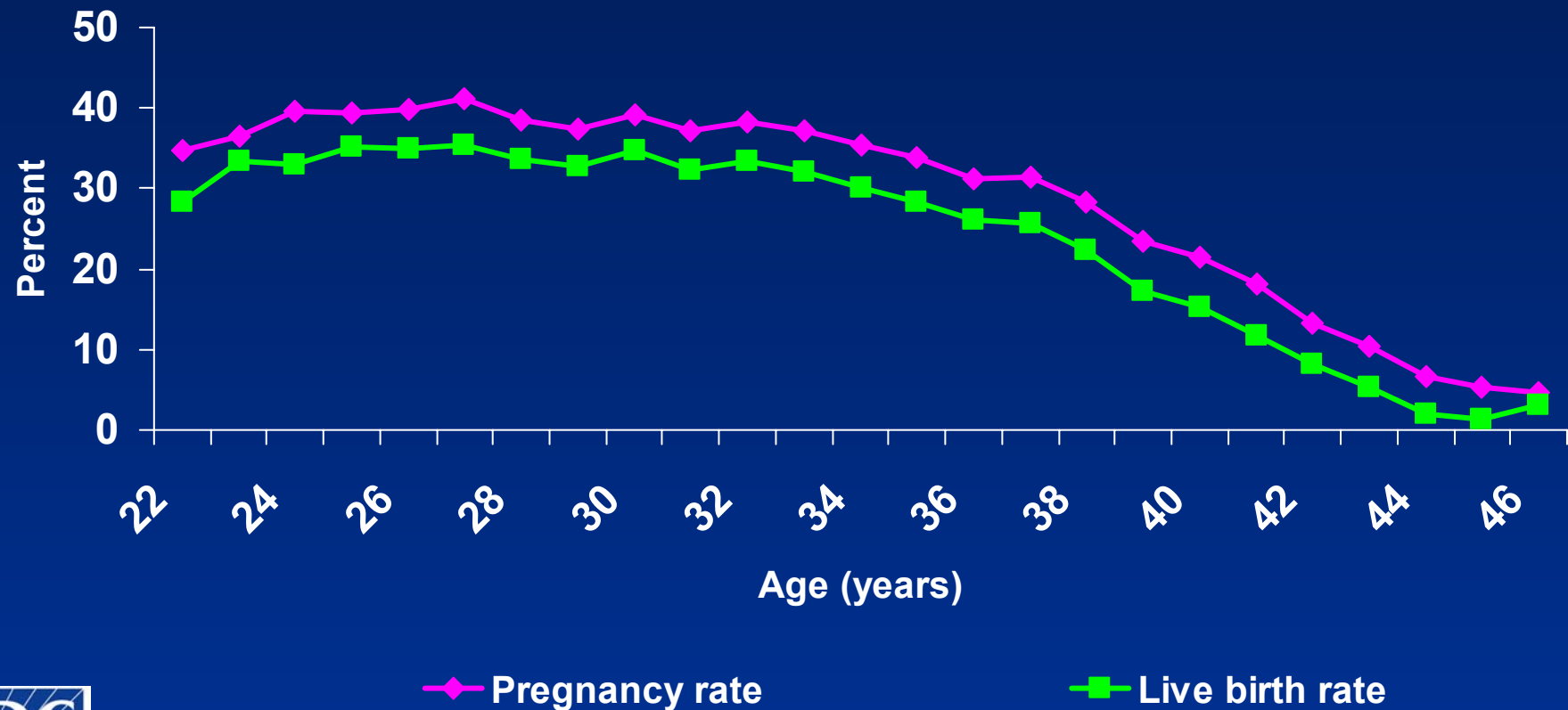




## Age Distribution of Women Who Had ART Cycles Using Fresh, Nondonor Eggs or Embryos, 2000



## Pregnancy and Live Birth Rates for ART Cycles Using Fresh, Nondonor Eggs or Embryos, by Age of Woman, 2000



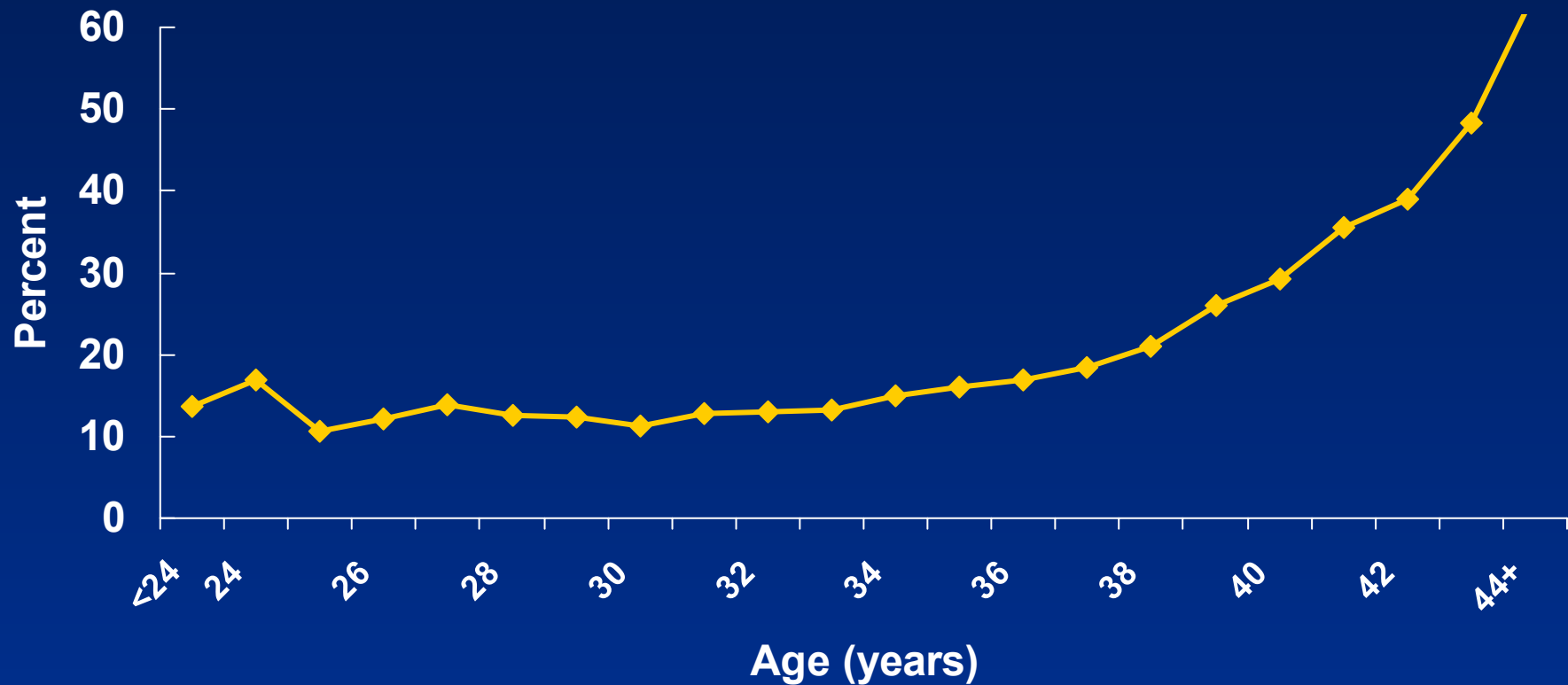
## Pregnancy and Live Birth Rates for ART Cycles Using Fresh, Nondonor Eggs or Embryos Among Women Aged 40 and Older, 2000



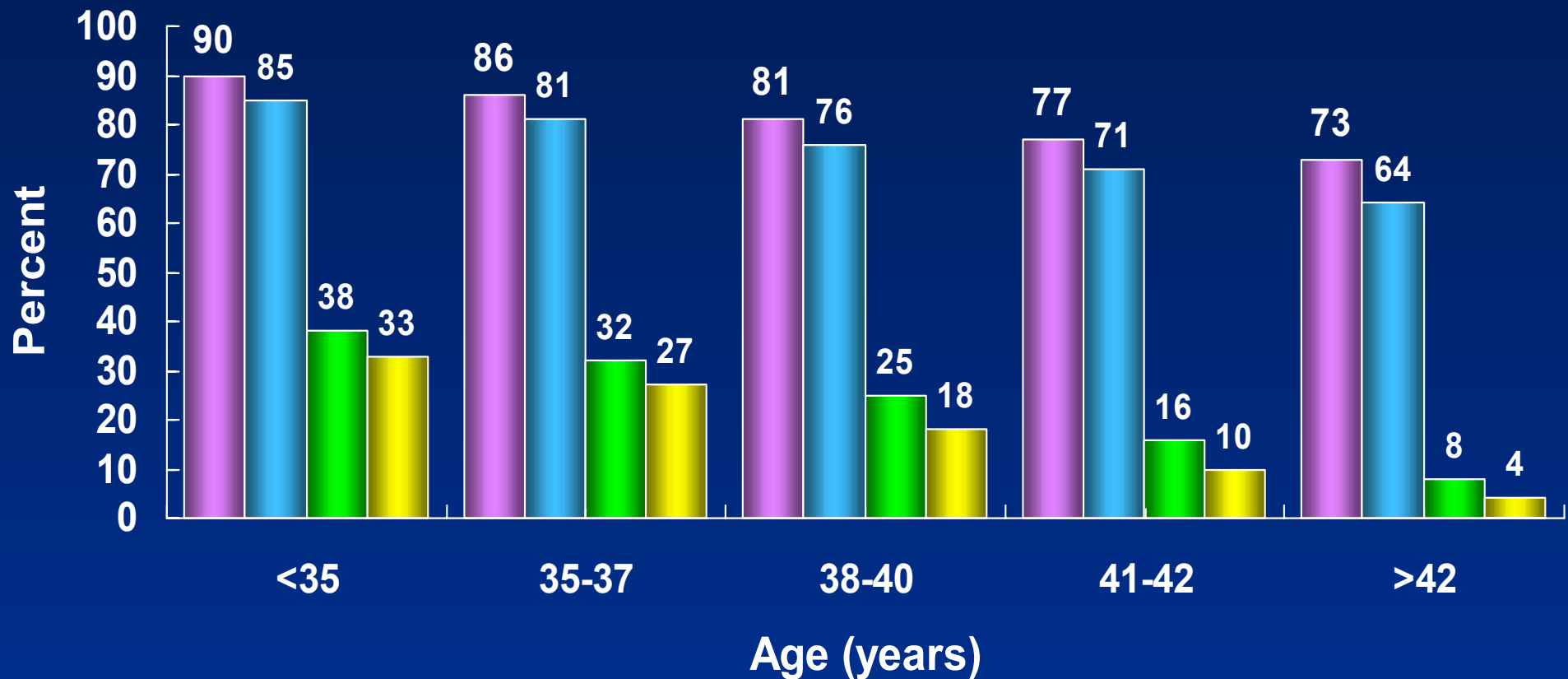
■ Pregnancy rate

■ Live birth rate

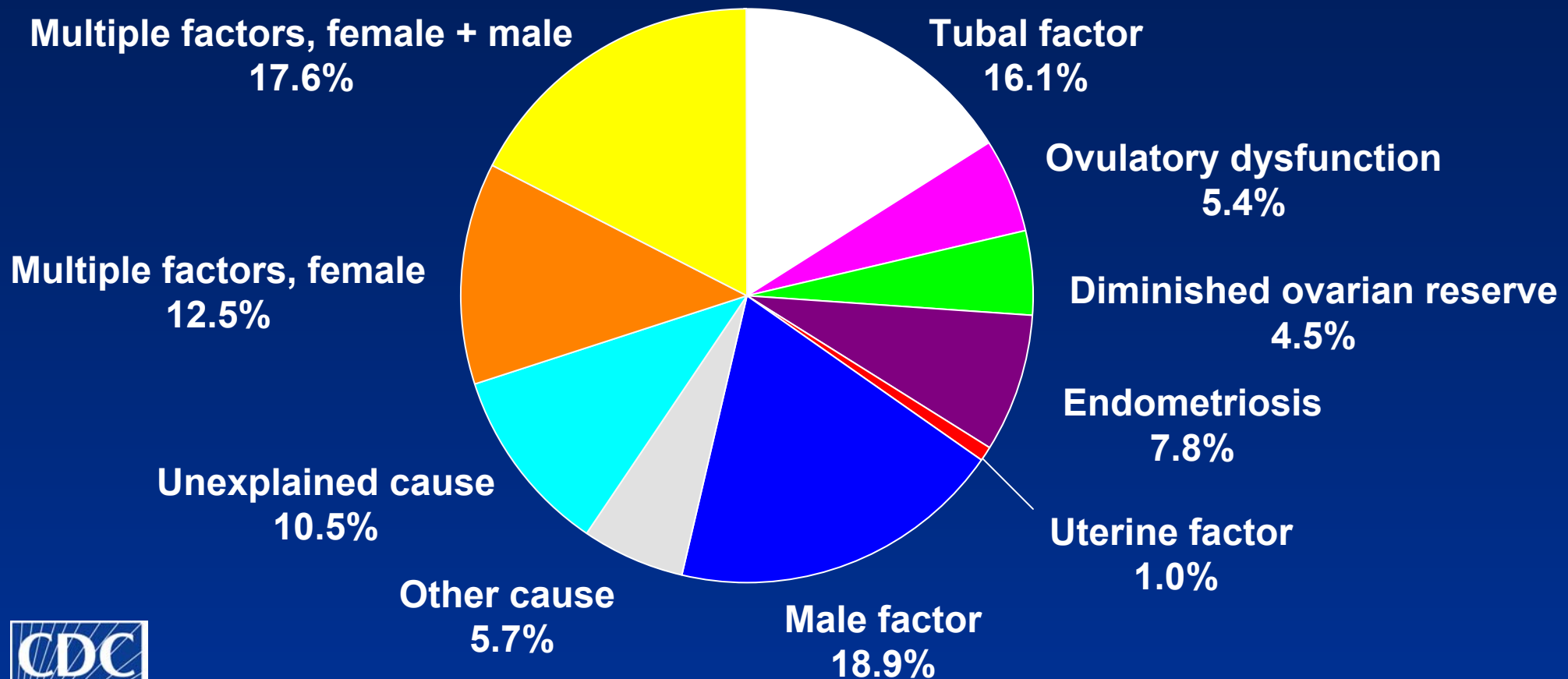
## Miscarriage Rates Among Women Who Had ART Cycles Using Fresh, Nondonor Eggs or Embryos, by Age of Woman, 2000



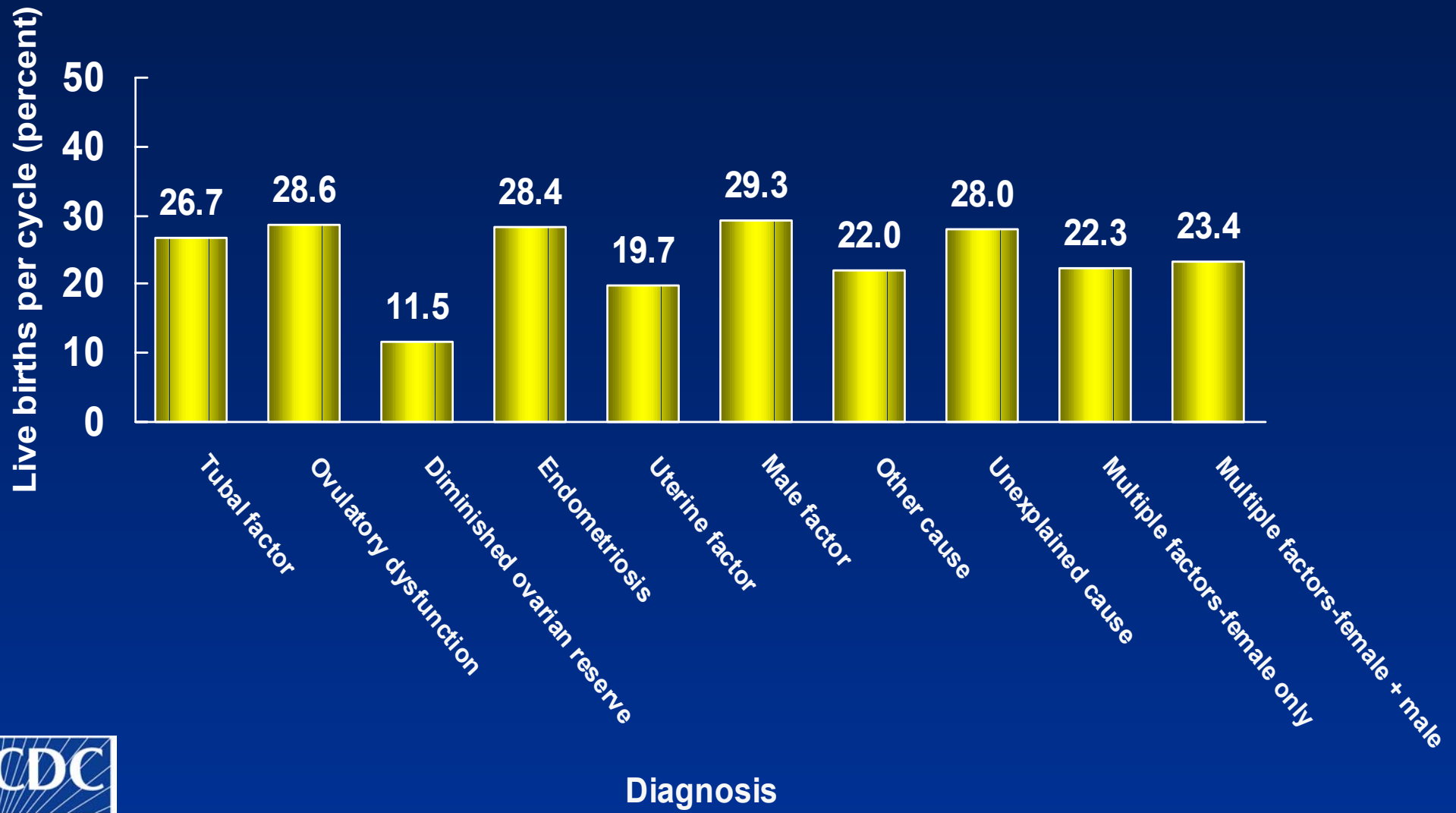
## Outcomes of ART Cycles Using Fresh, Nondonor Eggs or Embryos, by Stage and Age Group, 2000



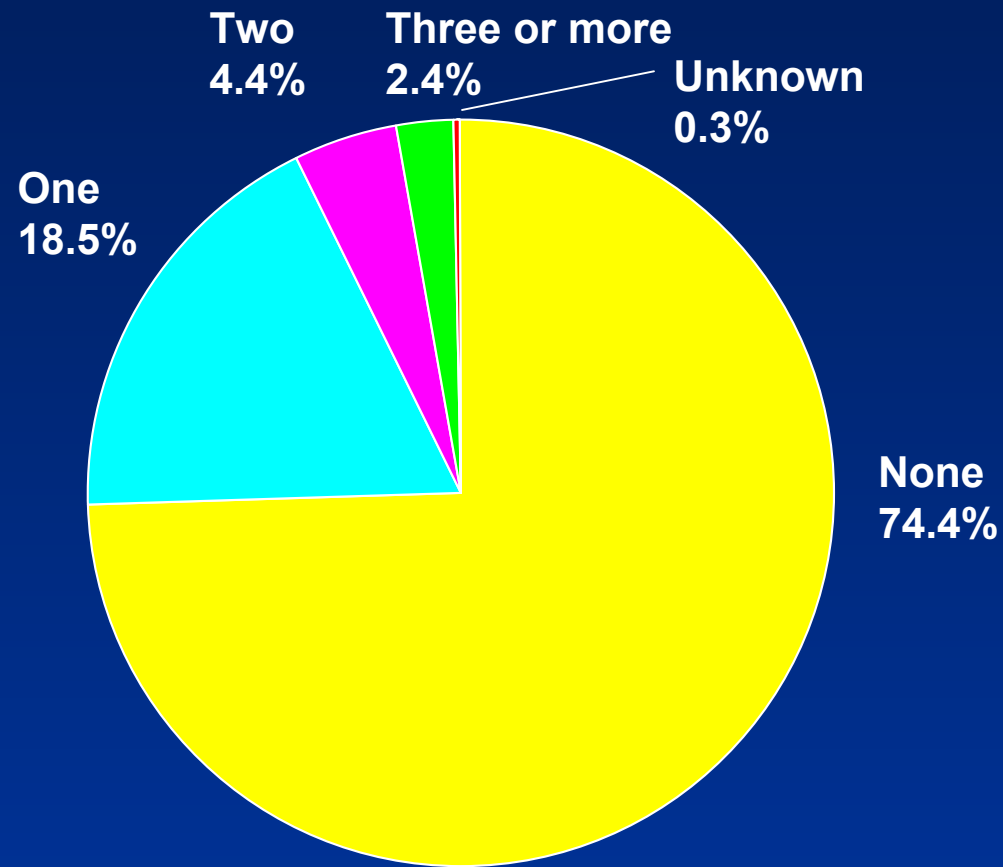
## Diagnoses Among Couples Who Had ART Cycles Using Fresh, Nondonor Eggs or Embryos, 2000



## Live Birth Rates Among Women Who Had ART Cycles Using Fresh, Nondonor Eggs or Embryos, by Diagnosis, 2000

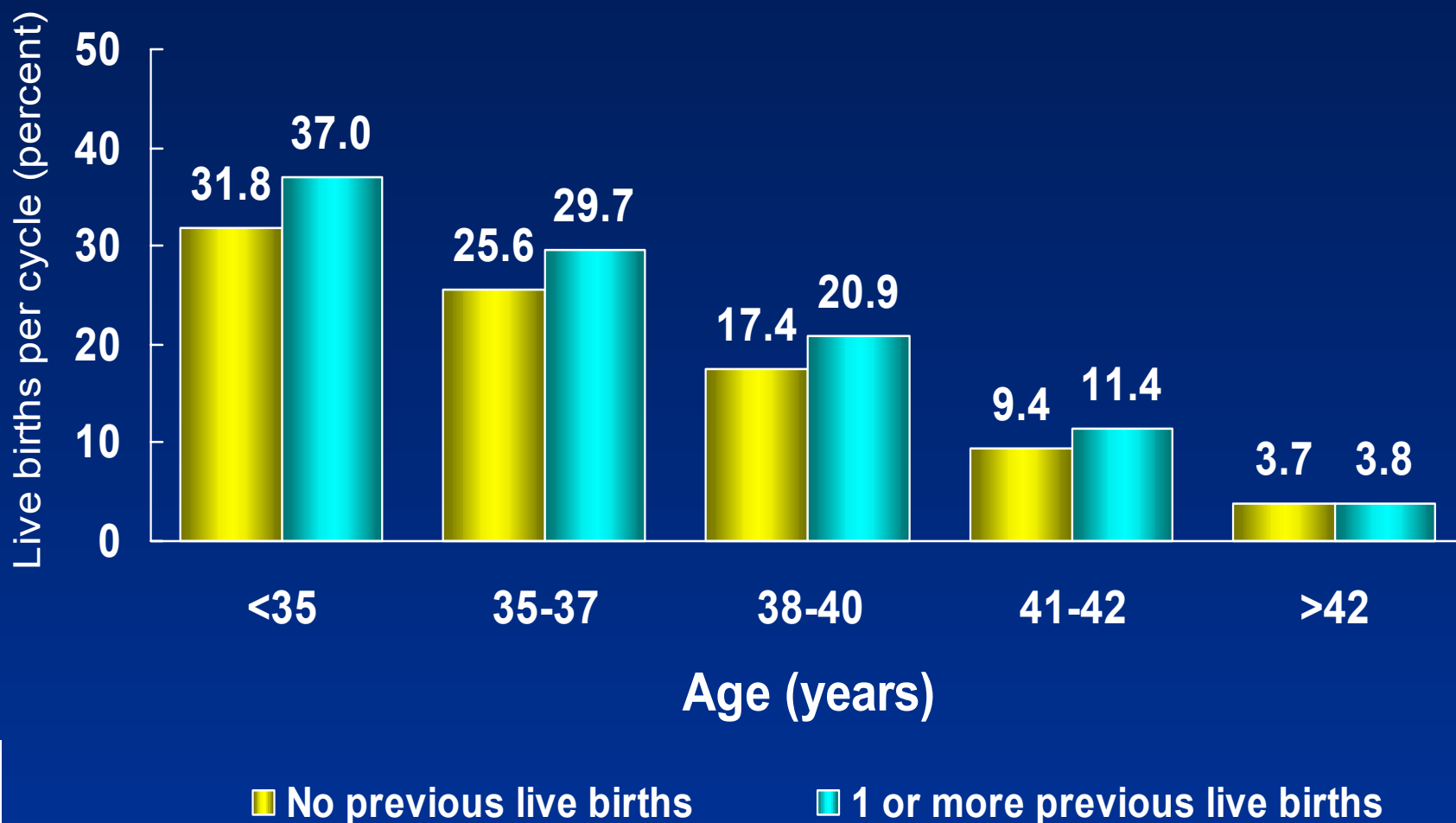


## Number of Previous Births Among Women Who Had ART Cycles Using Fresh, Nondonor Eggs or Embryos, 2000

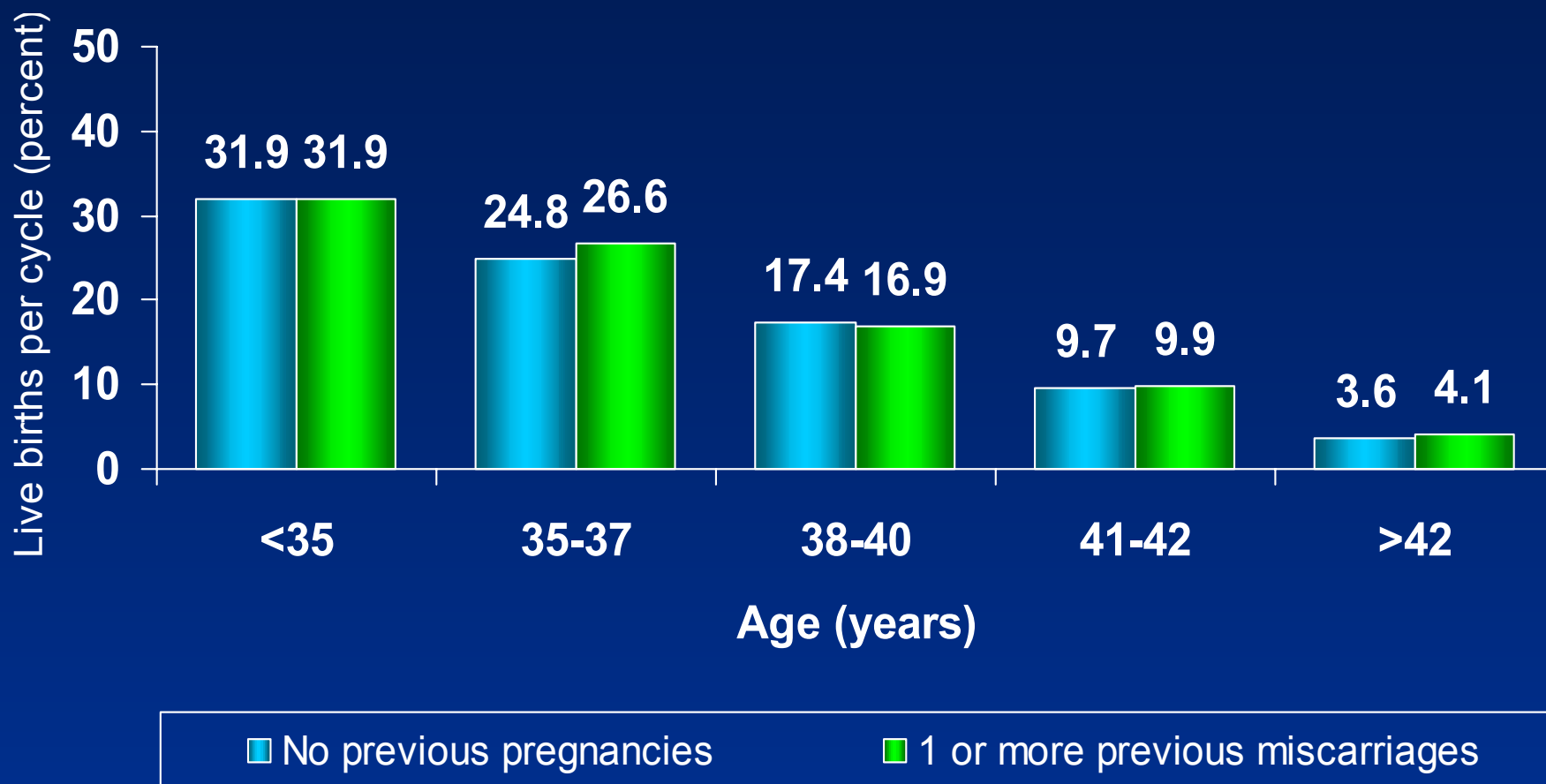




## Live Birth Rates for ART Cycles Using Fresh, Nondonor Eggs or Embryos, by Woman's Age and Number of Previous Live Births, 2000

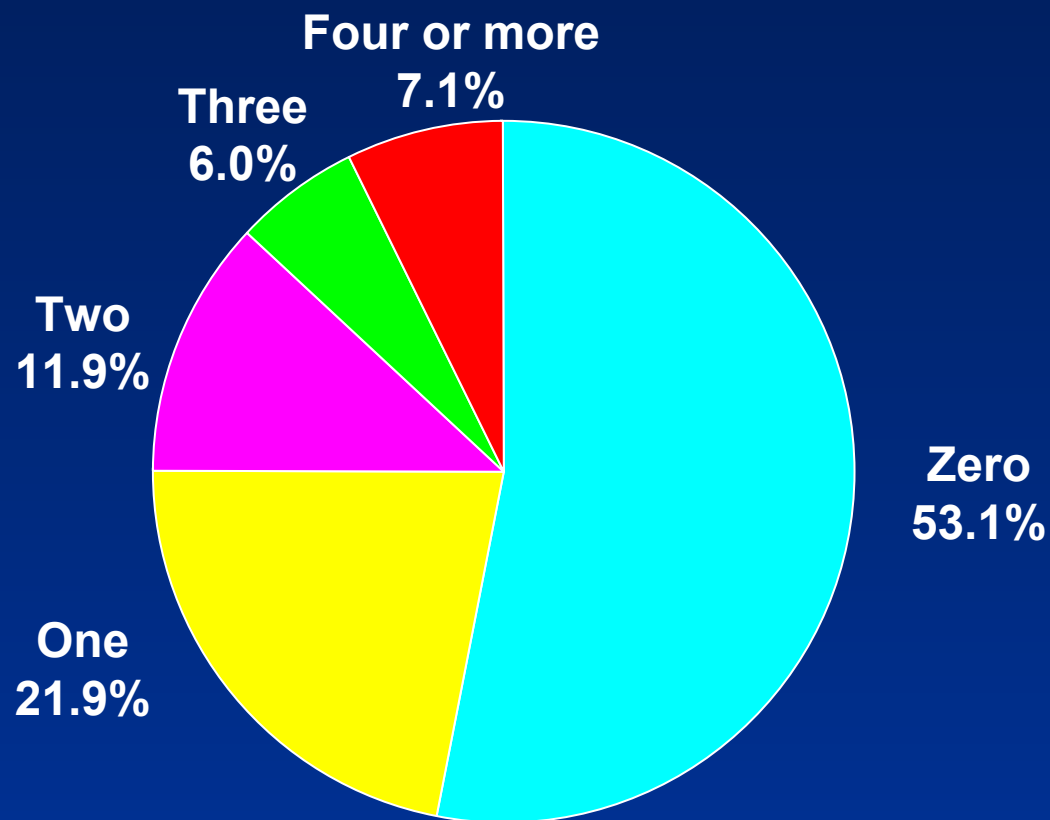


## Live Birth Rates for ART Cycles Using Fresh, Nondonor Eggs or Embryos, by Women's Age and History of Miscarriage, Among Women with No Previous Births,\* 2000

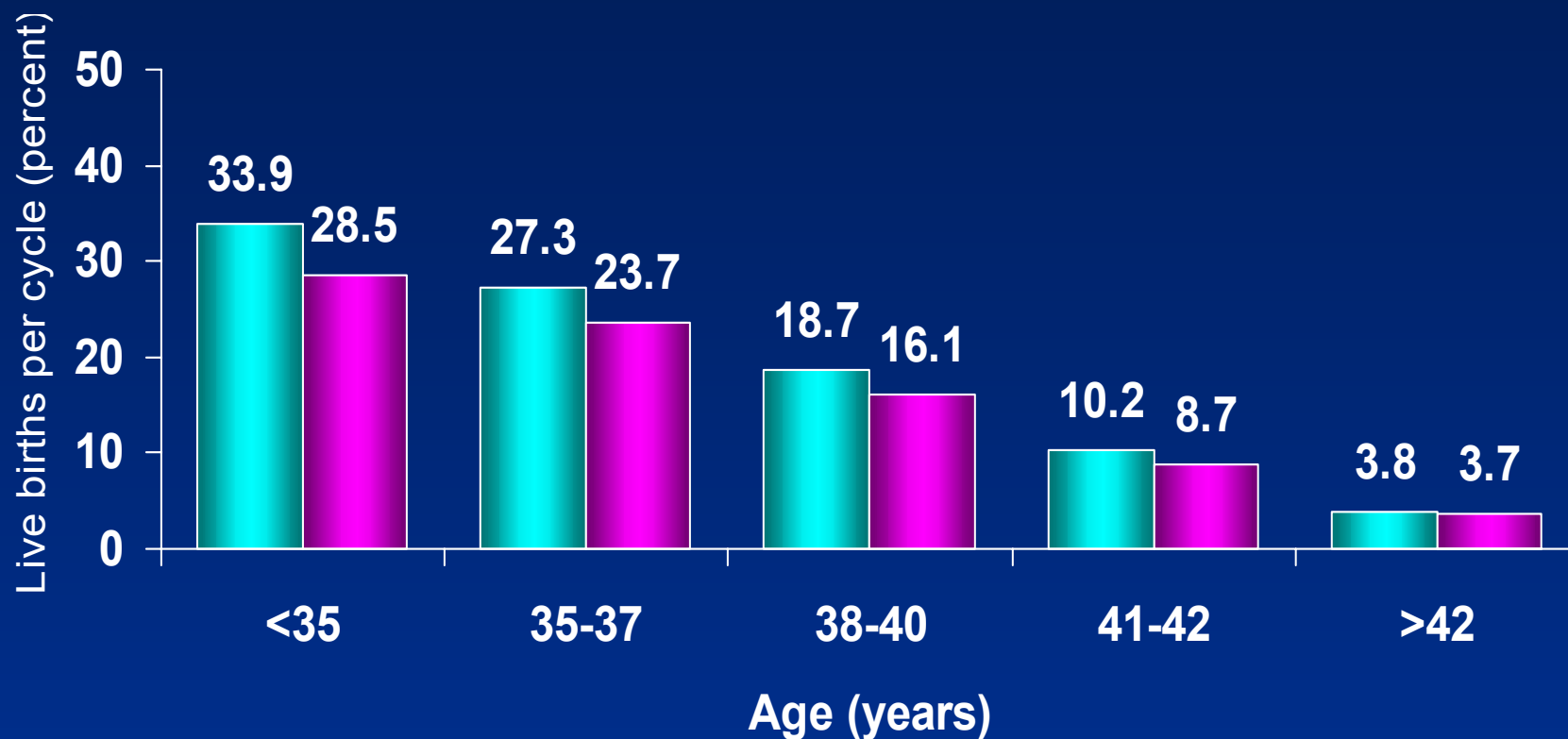


\*Women reporting only previous ectopic pregnancies or pregnancies that ended in induced abortion were not included in the above statistics.

## Number of Previous ART Cycles Among Women Undergoing ART in 2000 with Fresh, Nondonor Eggs or Embryos



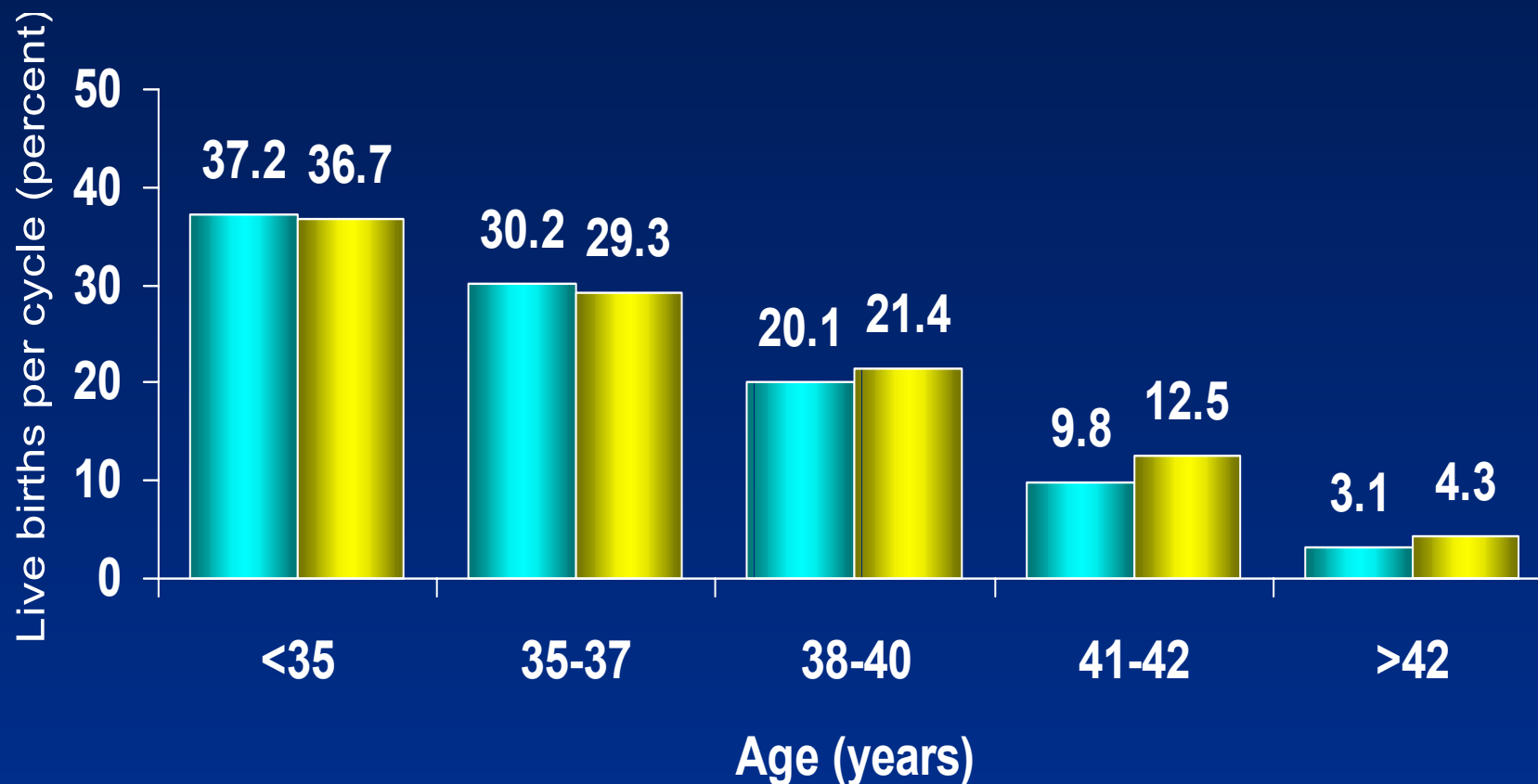
## Live Birth Rates for ART Cycles Using Fresh, Nondonor Eggs or Embryos, by Woman's Age and History of Previous ART Cycles, Among Women with No Previous Births, 2000



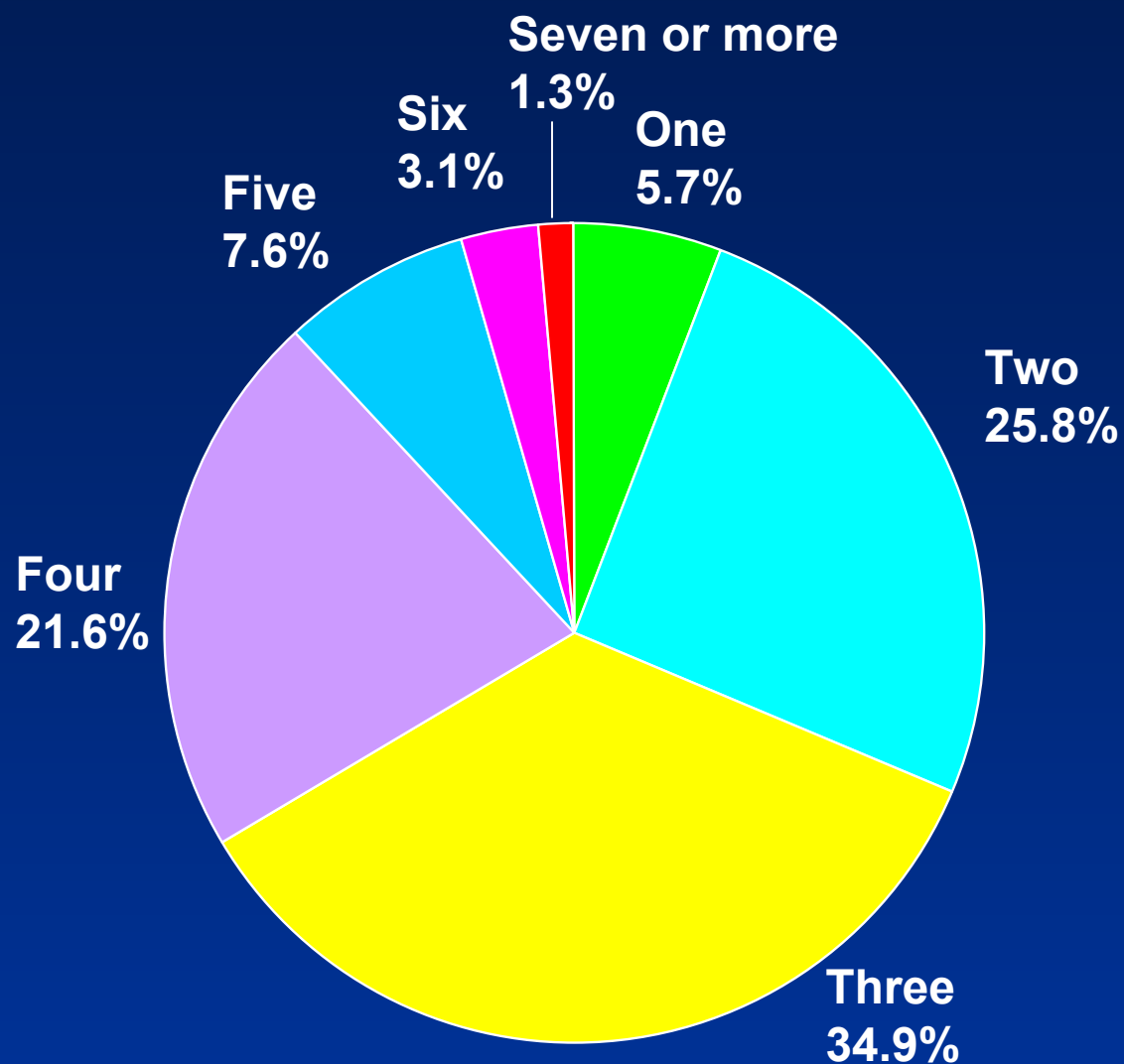
■ No previous ART

■ 1 or more previous ART cycles

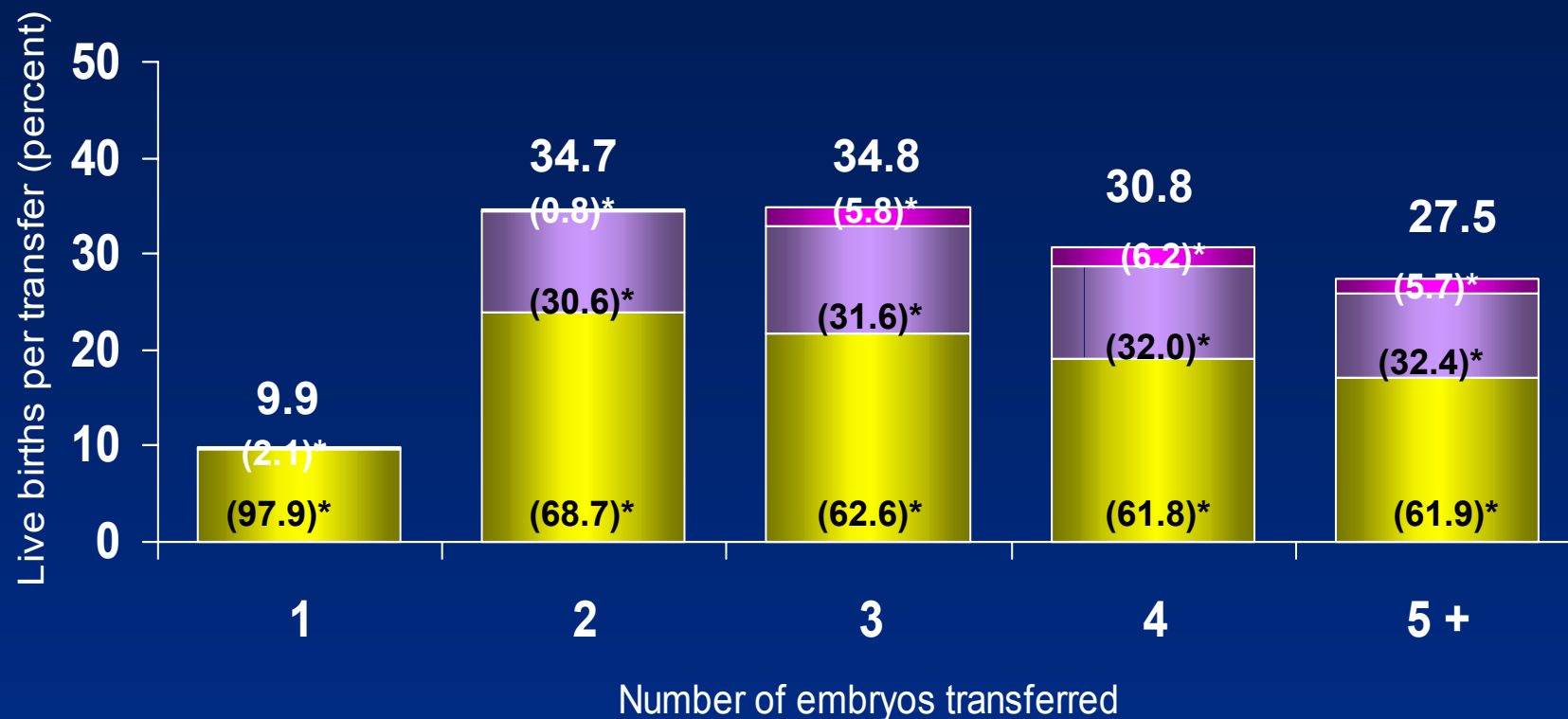
## Live Birth Rates for ART Cycles Using Fresh, Nondonor Eggs or Embryos, by Woman's Age and History of Previous ART Cycles, Among Women with One or More Previous Births, 2000



## Number of Embryos Transferred During ART Cycles Using Fresh, Nondonor Eggs or Embryos, 2000



# Live Births per Transfer and Percentages of Multiple-Infant Births for ART Cycles Using Fresh, Nondonor Eggs or Embryos, by Number of Embryos Transferred, 2000



■ Singletons

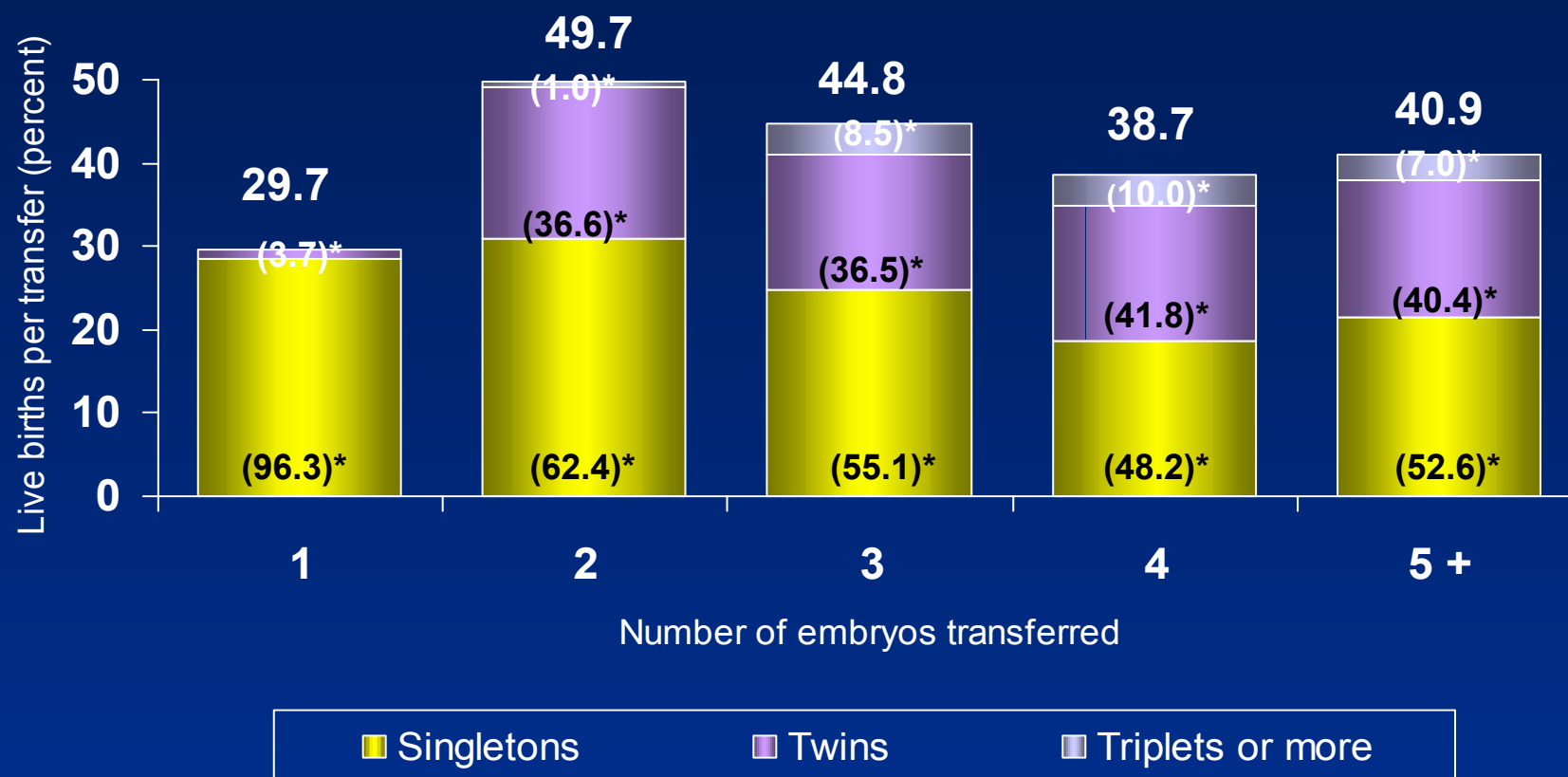
■ Twins

■ Triplets or more



\*Percentages of live births that were singletons, twins, and triplets or more are in parentheses. Note: In rare cases a single embryo may divide and thus produce twins. For this reason a small percentage of twins resulted from a single embryo transfer and a small percentage of triplets resulted when two embryos were transferred.

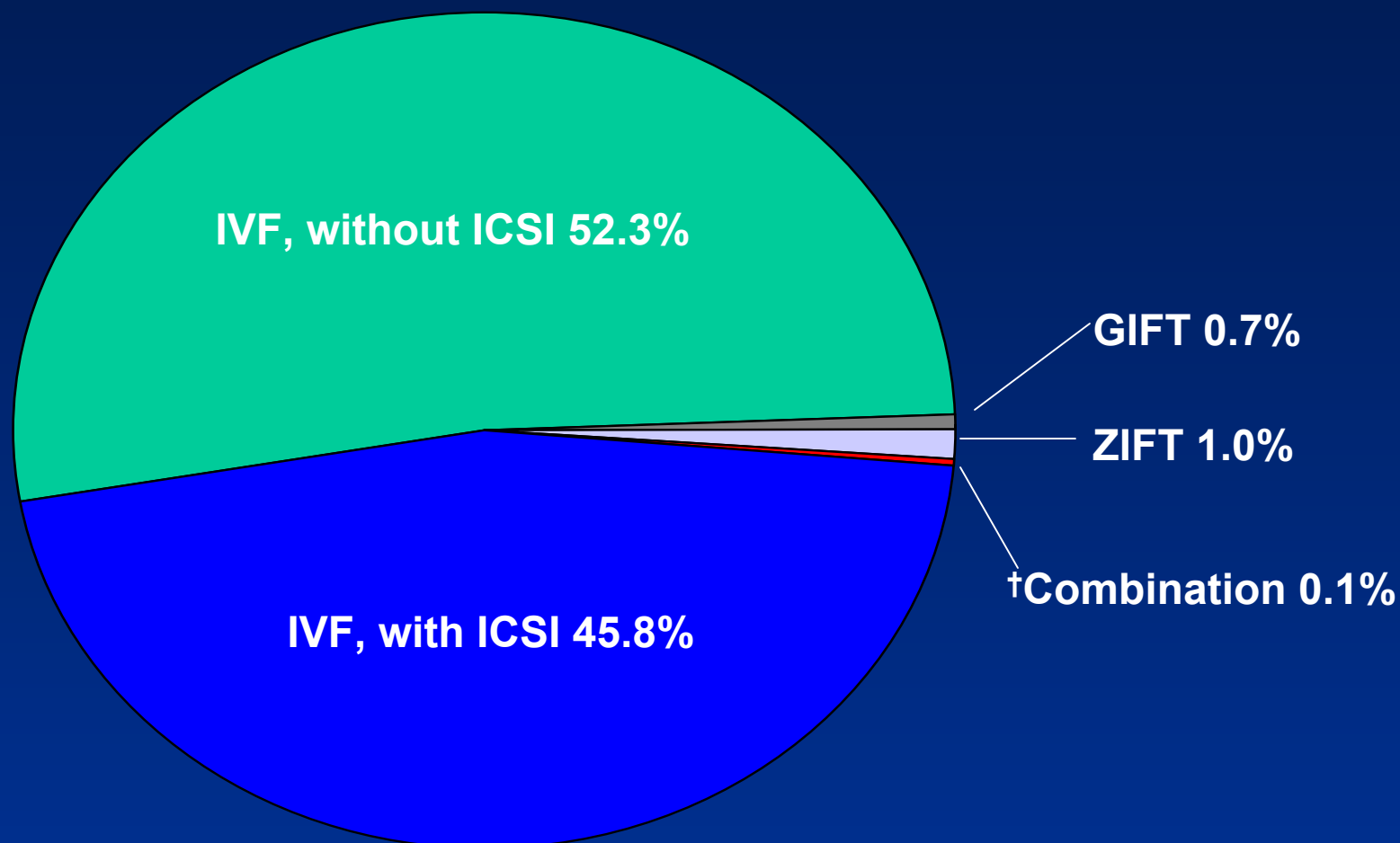
# Live Births per Transfer and Percentages of Multiple-Infant Births for ART Cycles in Women Who Were Younger Than 35; Used Fresh, Nondonor Eggs or Embryos; and Set Aside Extra Embryos for Future Use, by Number of Embryos Transferred, 2000



\*Percentages of live births that were singletons, twins, and triplets or more are in parentheses. Note: In rare cases a single embryo may divide and thus produce twins. For this reason a small percentage of twins resulted from a single embryo transfer and a small percentage of triplets resulted when two embryos were transferred.



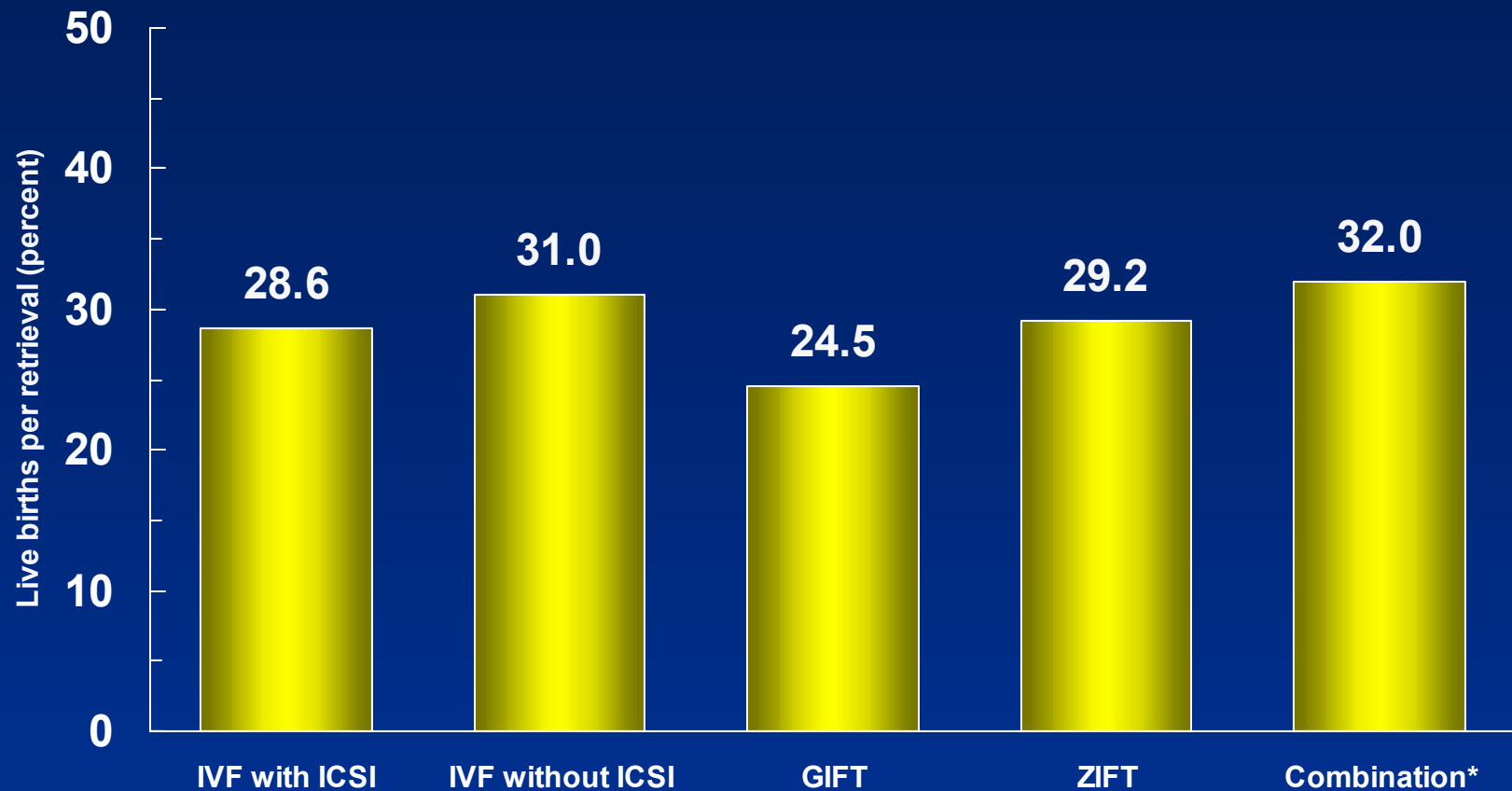
## Types of ART Procedures Using Fresh, Nondonor Eggs or Embryos,\* 2000



\*Cycles that were canceled before egg retrieval were classified as IVF, GIFT, or ZIFT based on the intended ART method.

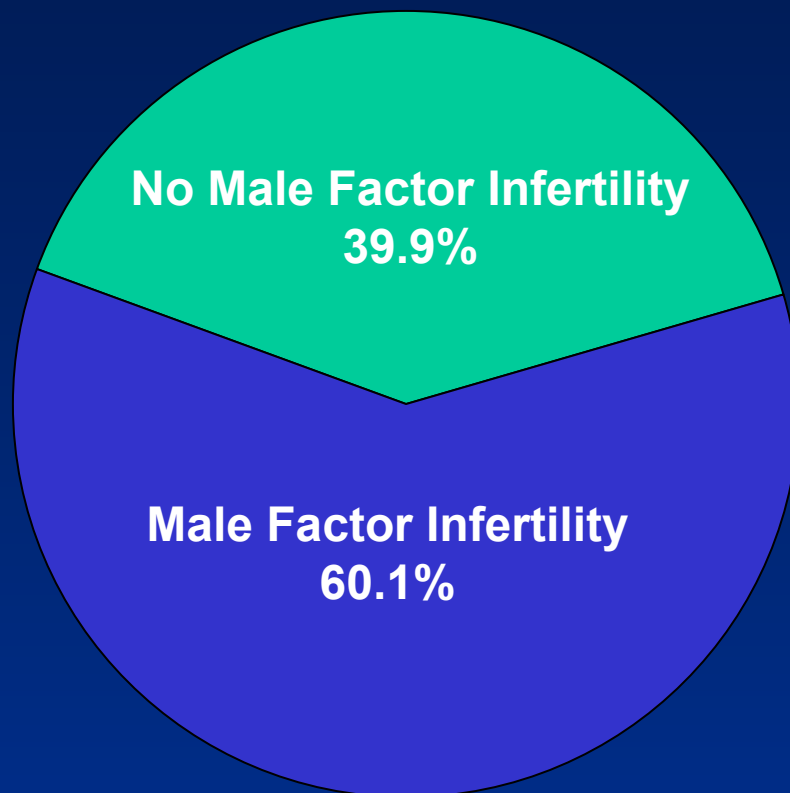
†Combination of IVF with or without ICSI and either GIFT or ZIFT.

## Live Births per Retrieval for Different Types of ART Procedures, Using Fresh, Nondonor Eggs or Embryos, 2000



\*Combination of IVF with or without ICSI and either GIFT or ZIFT.

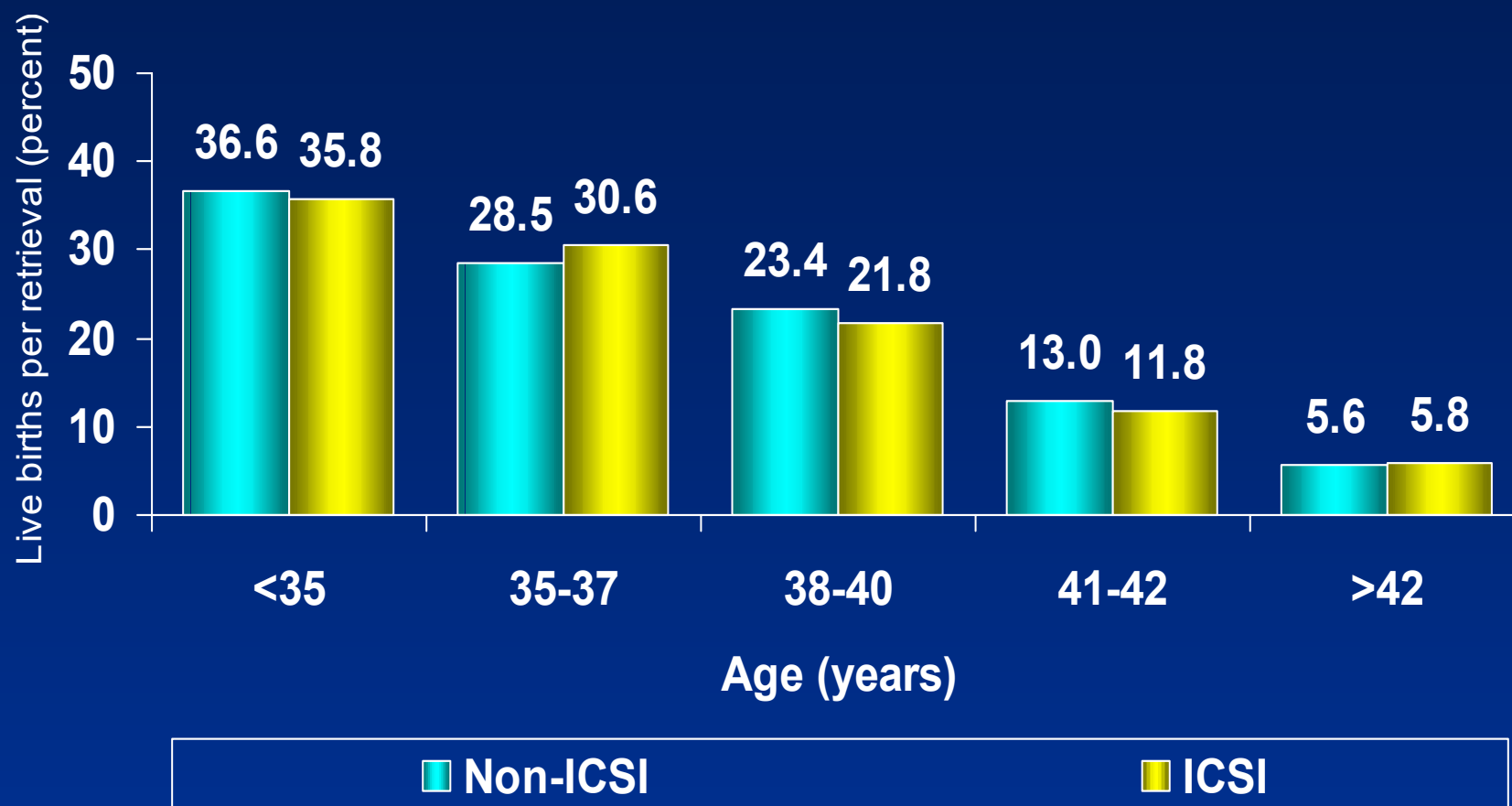
## Use of ICSI\* by Couples With and Without Diagnosis of Male Factor Infertility,† 2000



\*Intracytoplasmic sperm injection.

†Based on 34,285 cycles that used IVF with ICSI.

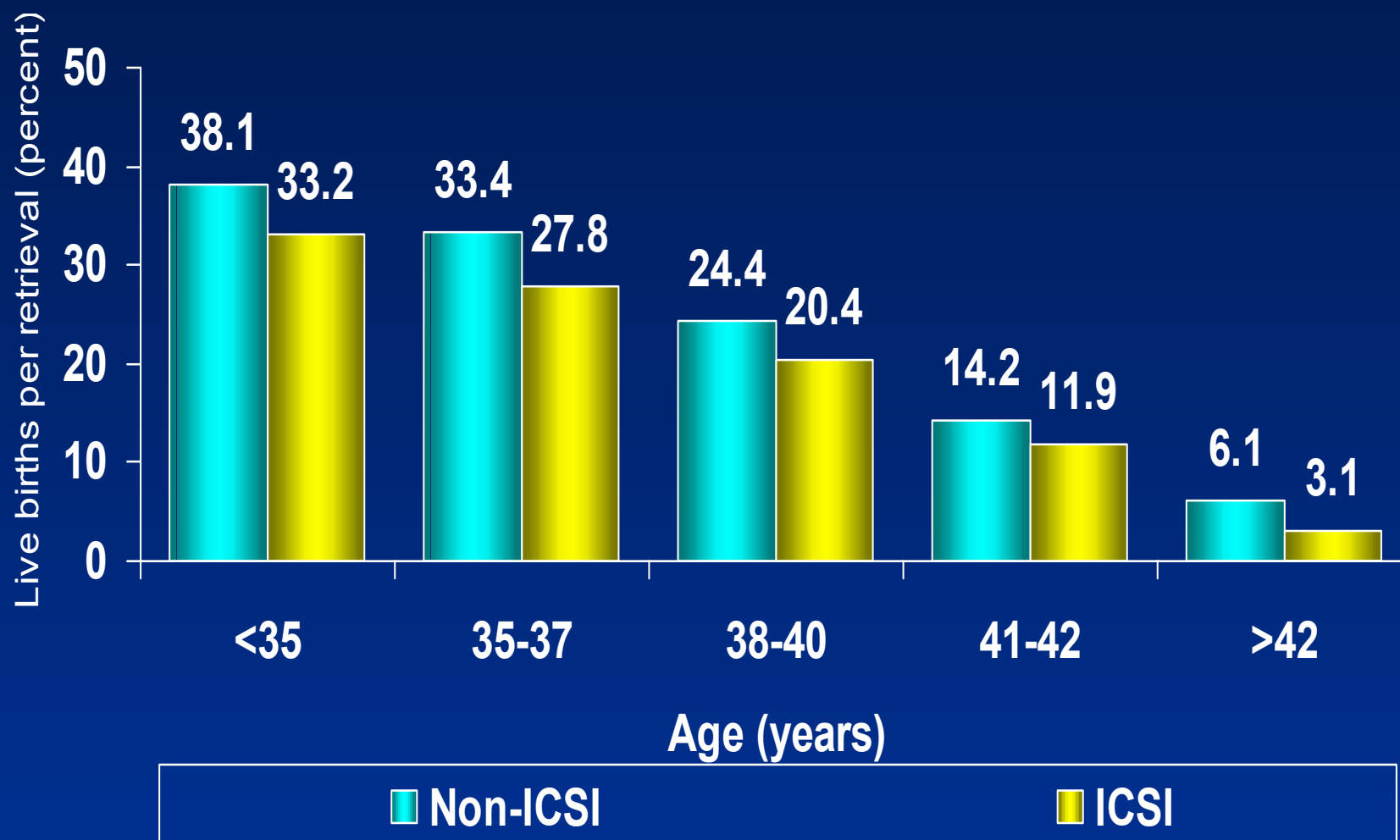
## Live Births per Retrieval for ART Cycles Using Fresh, Nondonor Eggs or Embryos Among Couples Diagnosed With Male Factor Infertility, by Use of ICSI\* and Woman's Age,<sup>†</sup> 2000



\*Intracytoplasmic sperm injection.

<sup>†</sup>Cycles using donor sperm and cycles using GIFT or ZIFT are excluded.

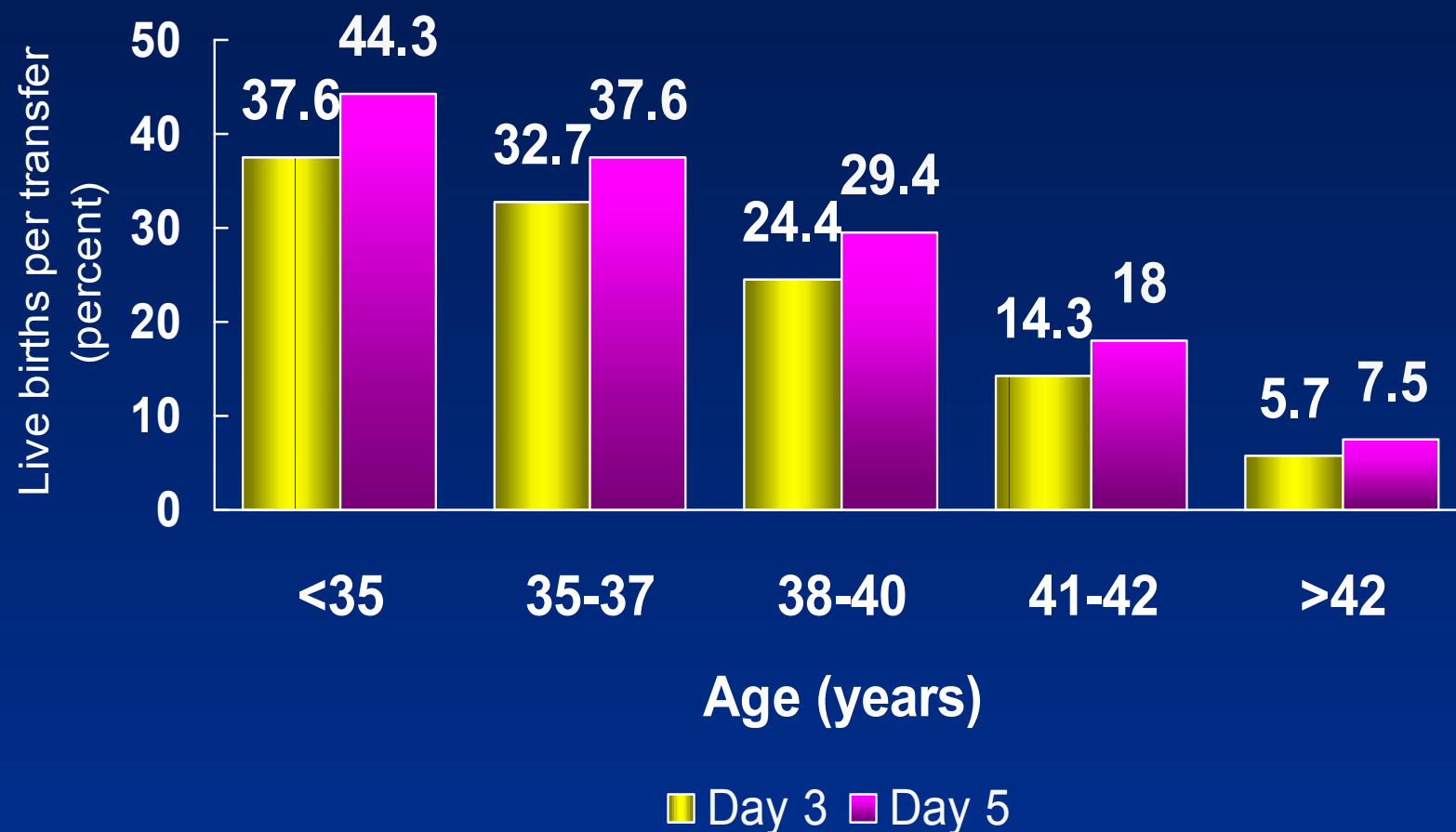
## Live Births per Retrieval for ART Cycles Using Fresh, Nondonor Eggs or Embryos Among Couples Not Diagnosed With Male Factor Infertility, by Use of ICSI\* and Woman's Age,† 2000



\*Intracytoplasmic sperm injection.

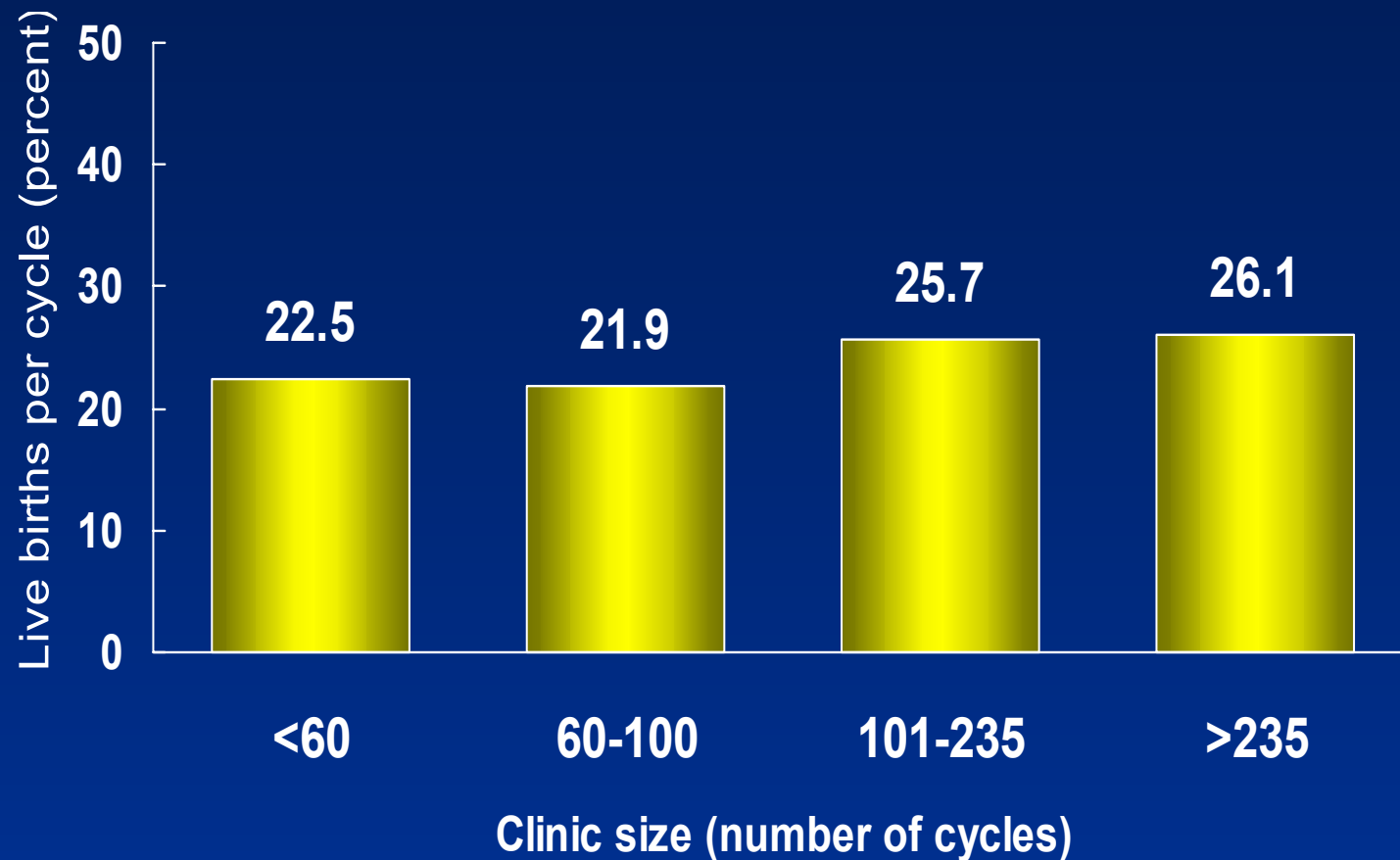
†Cycles using GIFT and ZIFT are excluded.

## Live Births per Transfer for ART Cycles Using Fresh, Nondonor Eggs or Embryos, by Day of Embryo Transfer,\* 2000

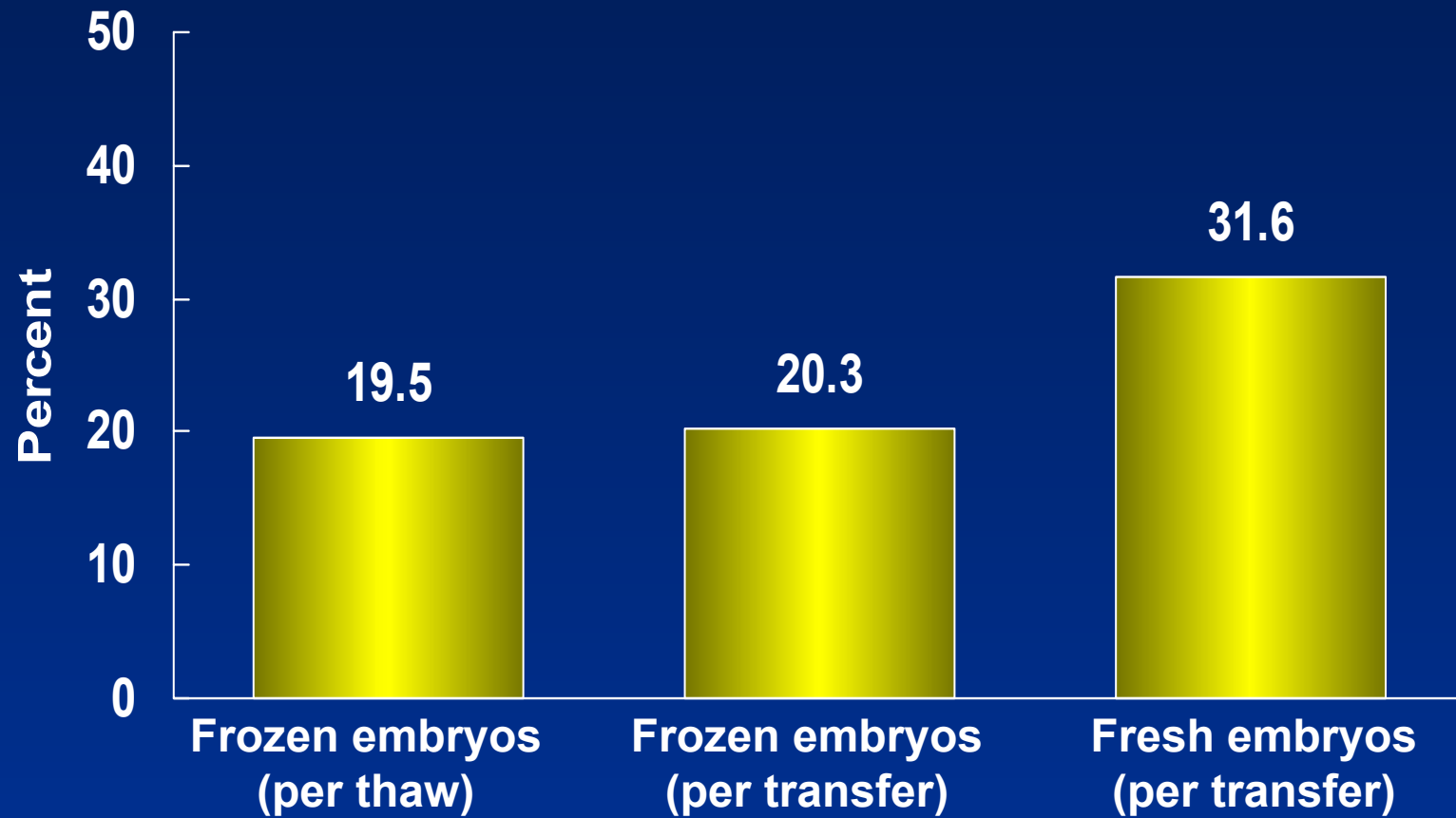


\*Cycles using GIFT and ZIFT are excluded. This comparison is limited to transfers on day 3 and day 5. Embryo transfers performed on days 1, 2, 4, and 6 are not included because each of these accounted for a small proportion of procedures.

## Live Birth Rates for ART Cycles Using Fresh, Nondonor Eggs or Embryos, by Clinic Size, 2000



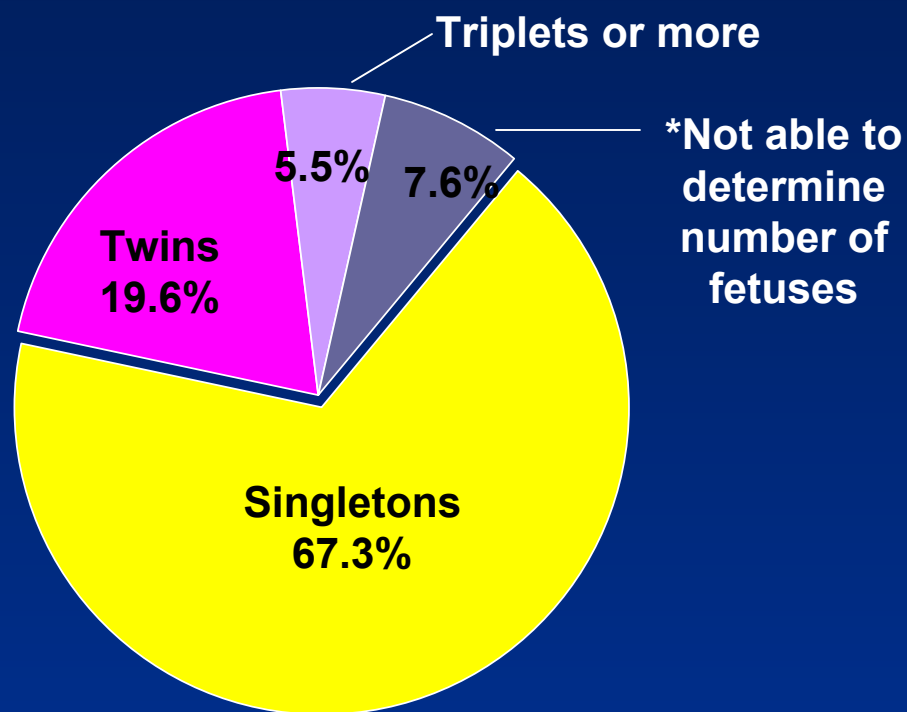
## Success Rates for Frozen Embryos and Fresh Embryos, 2000



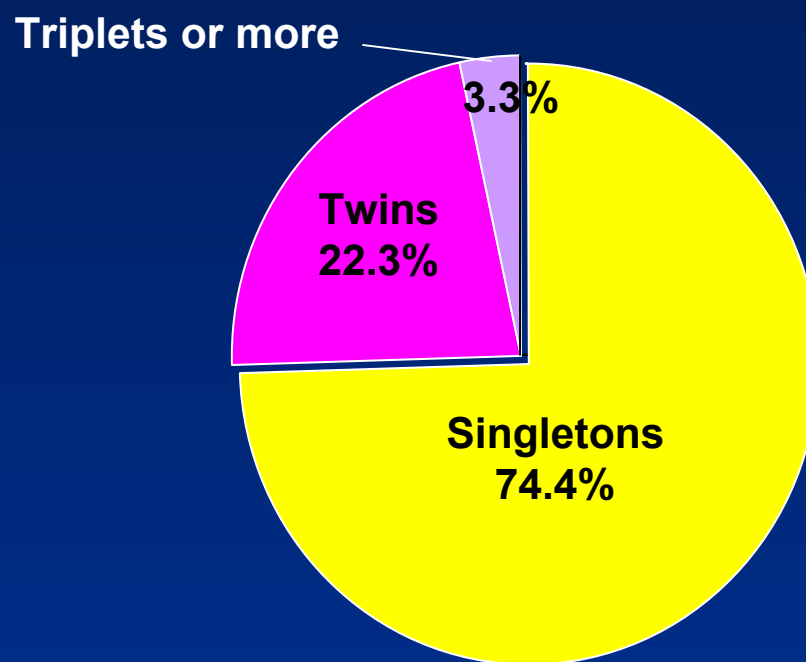


# Risk of Having Multiple-Fetus Pregnancy and Multiple-Infant Live Birth from ART Cycles Using Frozen, Nondonor Embryos, 2000

Total multiple-fetus pregnancies: 25.1%      Total multiple-infant live births: 25.6%



A. 2,906 Pregnancies

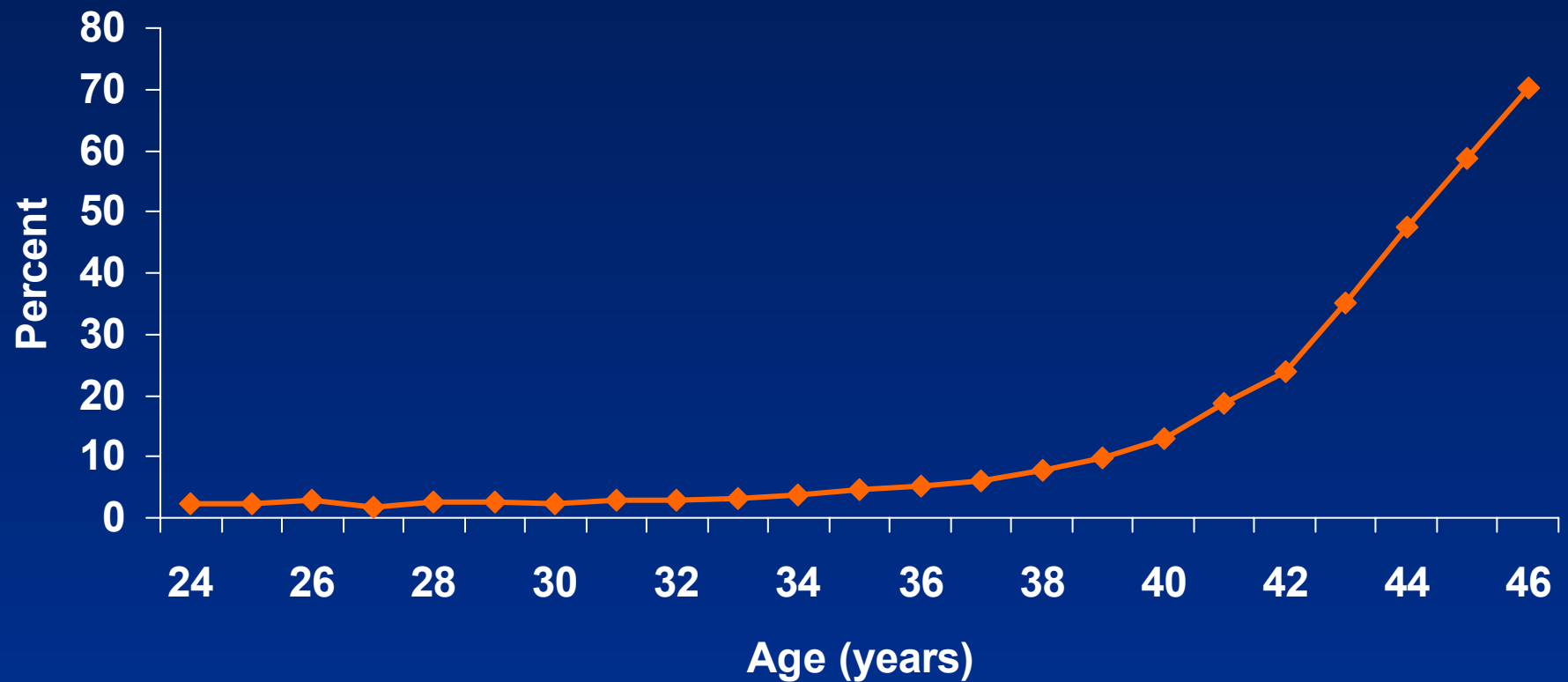


B. 2,313 Live births

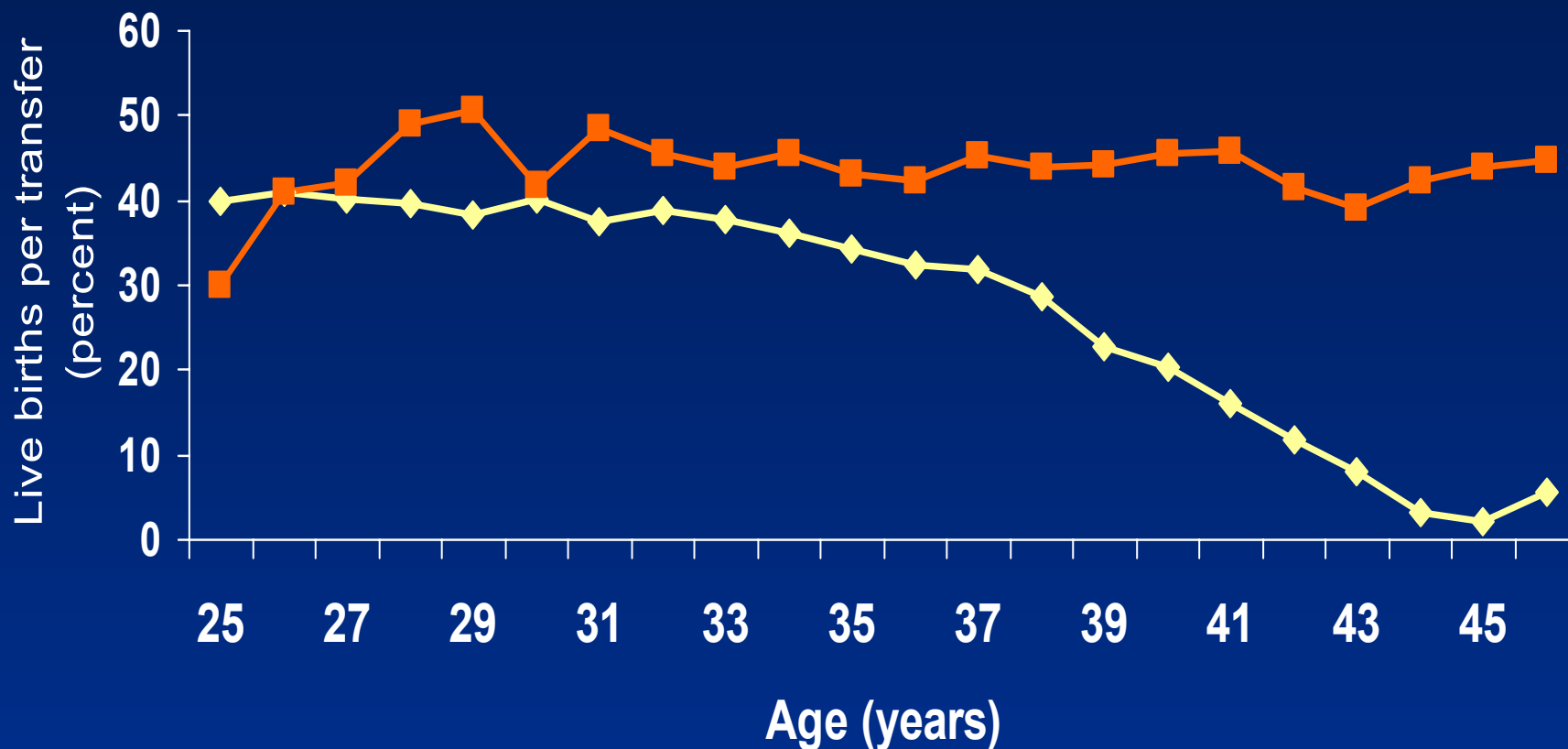


\*Number of fetuses not known because the pregnancy ended in an early miscarriage.

## Percentage of ART Cycles Using Donor Eggs, by Age of Recipient, 2000



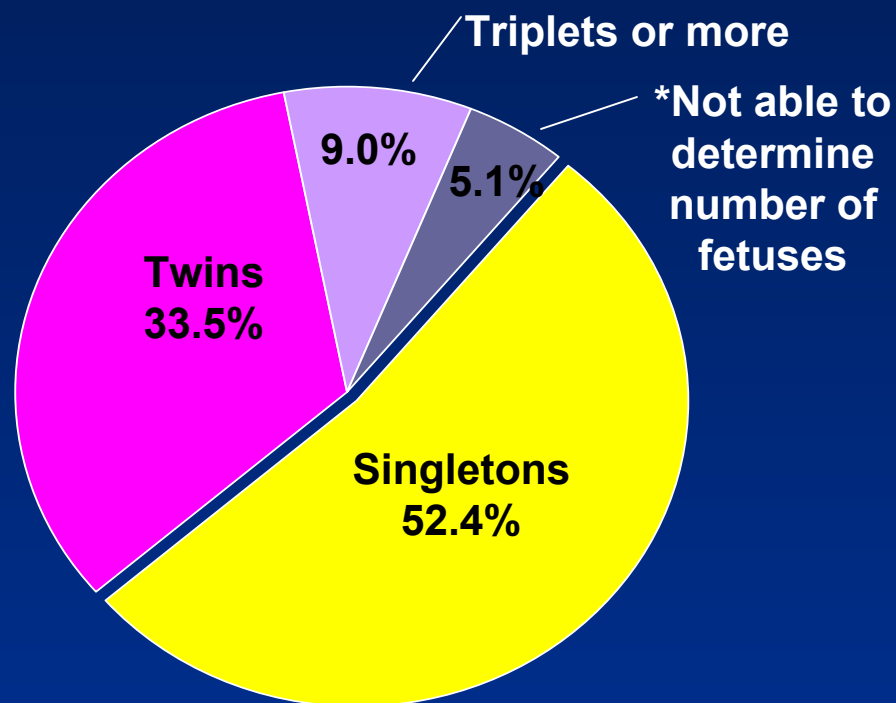
## Live Births per Transfer for Fresh Embryos From Own and Donor Eggs, by Age of Recipient, 2000



# Risk of Having Multiple-Fetus Pregnancy and Multiple-Infant Live Birth from ART Cycles Using Fresh, Donor Eggs, 2000

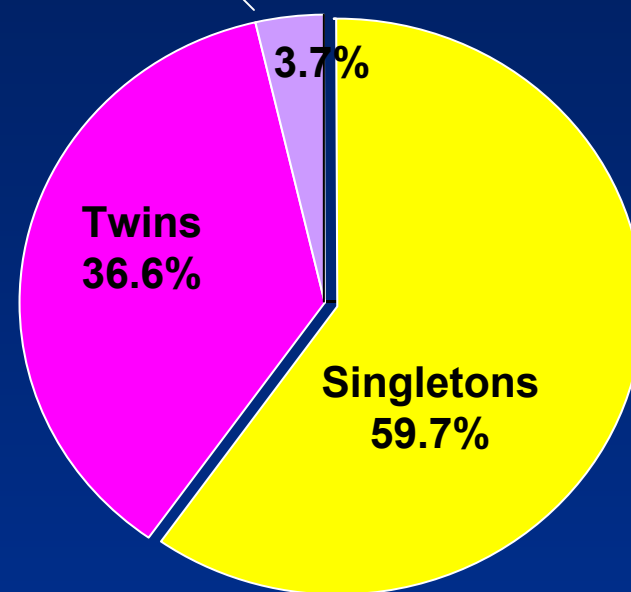
Total multiple-fetus pregnancies: 42.5%

Total multiple-infant live births: 40.3%



A. 3,436 Pregnancies

Triplets or more

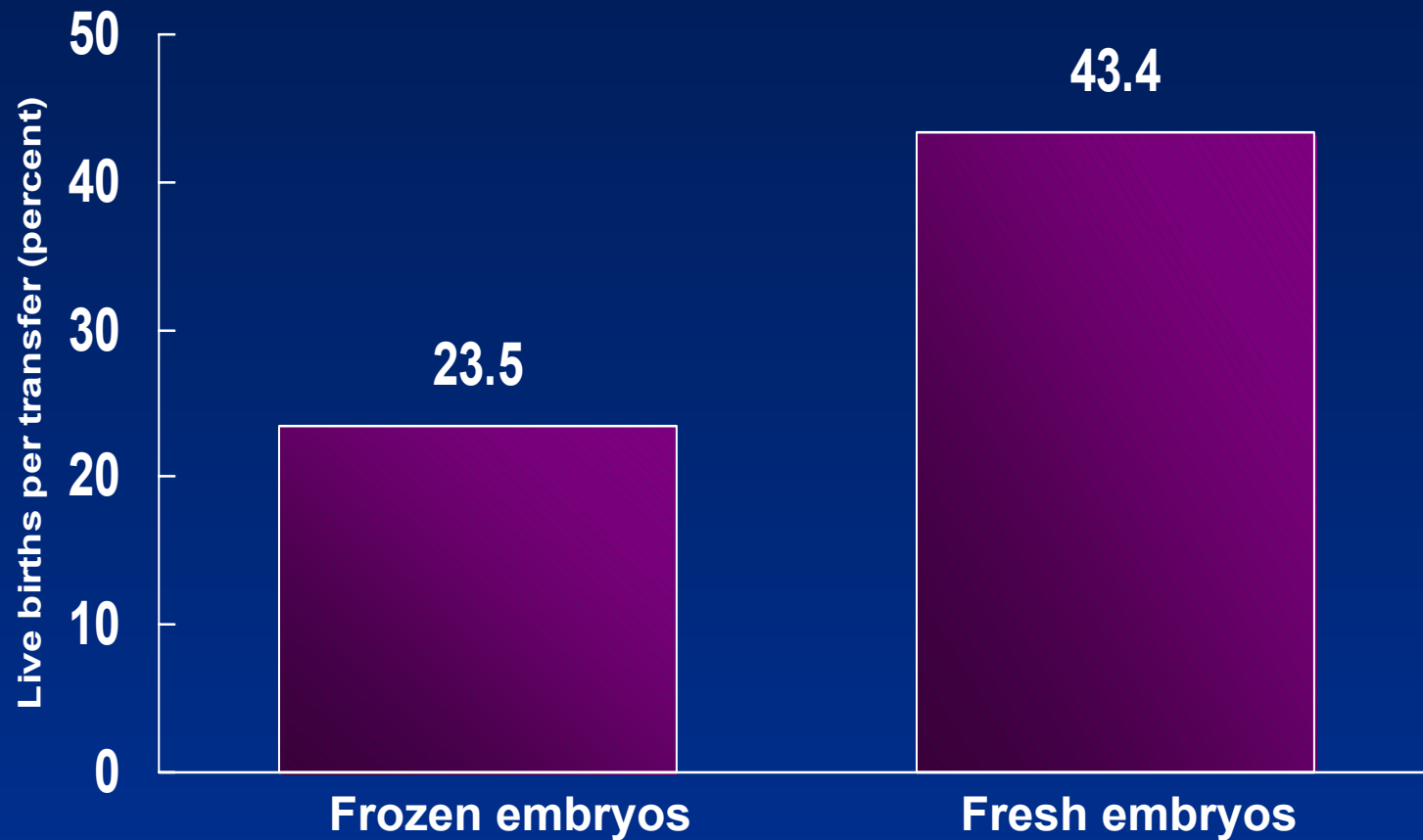


B. 2,922 Live births

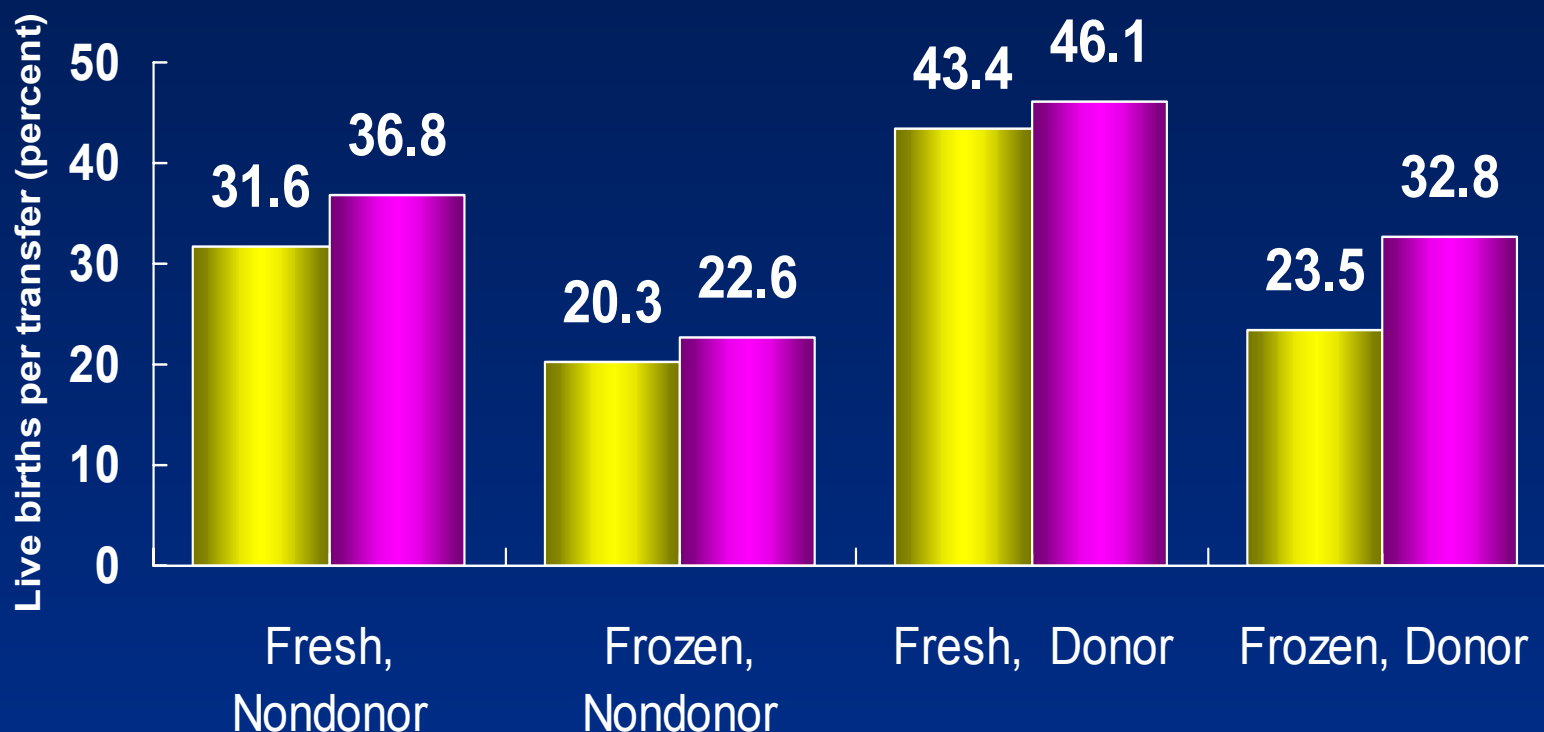


\*Number of fetuses not known because the pregnancy ended in an early miscarriage.

## Live Births per Transfer for Fresh Donor and Frozen Donor Embryos, 2000

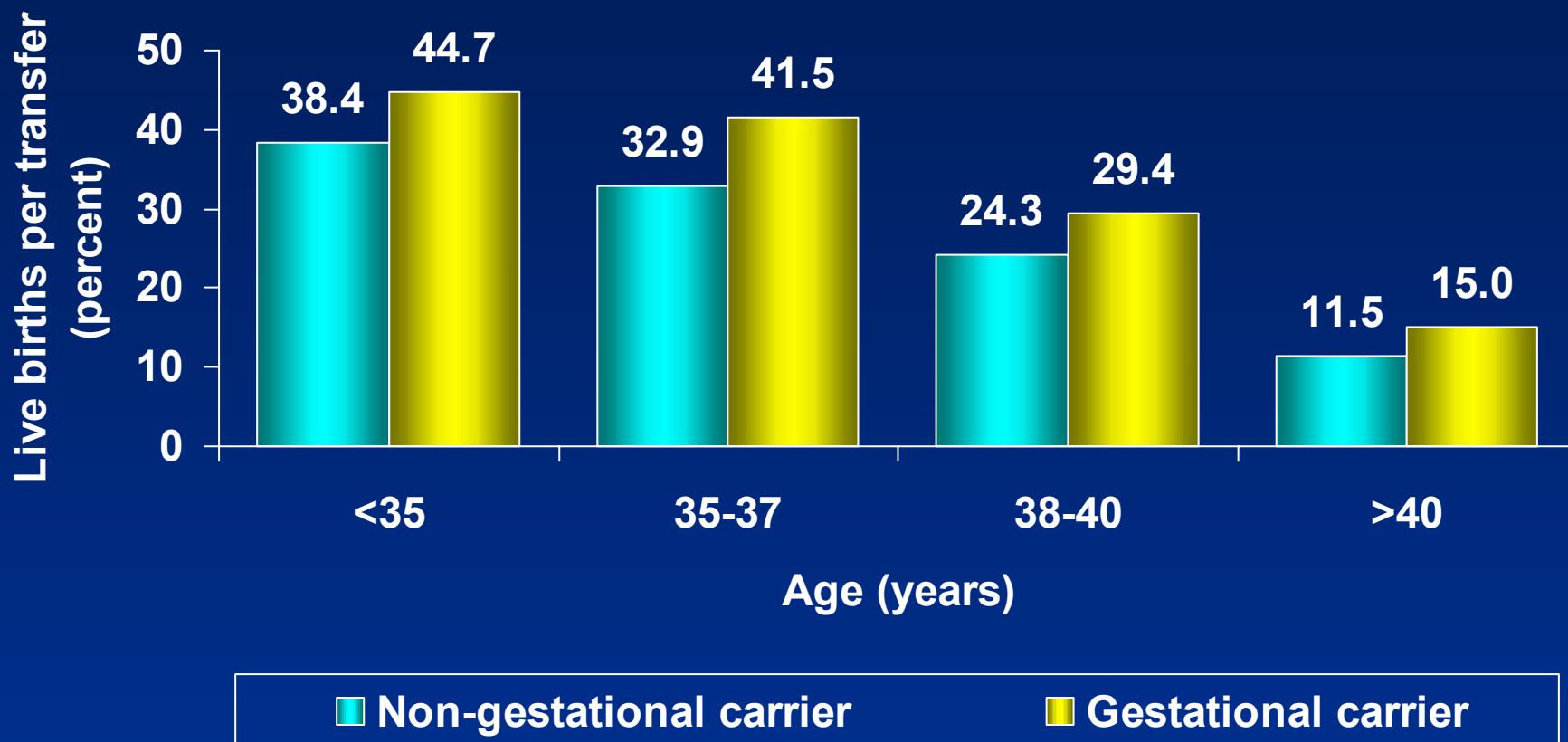


## Live Births per Transfer Among Women Who Had Gestational Carrier Cycles Compared With Women Who Did Not, by Type of ART Procedure, 2000



■ Non-gestational carrier ■ Gestational carrier

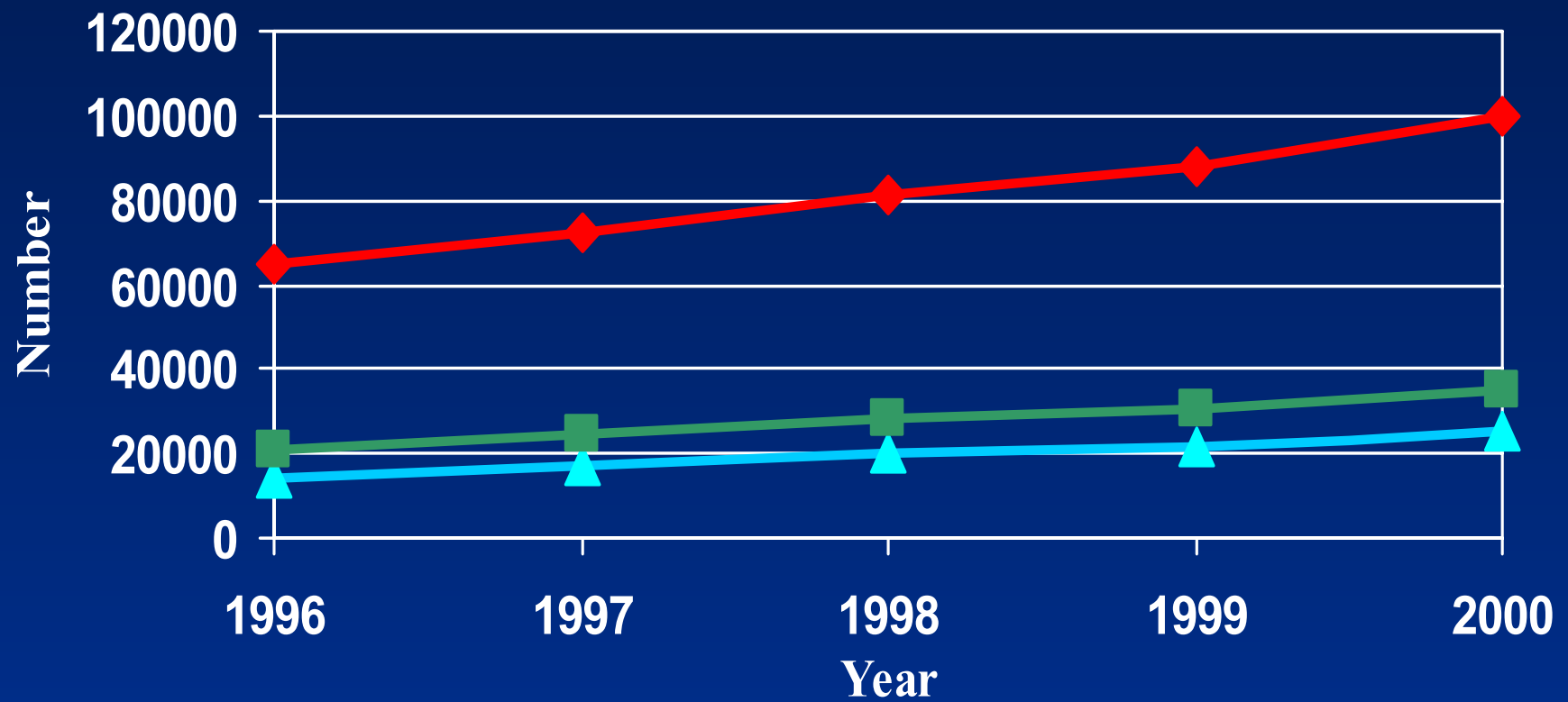
## Comparison of Live Births per Transfer Between Cycles That Used Gestational Carriers and Those That Did Not (Both Using Fresh, Nondonor Embryos), by ART Patient's Age,<sup>\*†</sup> 2000



<sup>\*</sup>Age categories reflect the age of the ART patient, not the age of the gestational carrier.

<sup>†</sup>We were unable to further subdivide ages >40 because the number of such cycles is very small.

## Number of ART Cycles Performed, Number of Live-Birth Deliveries, and Number of Live Babies Born Using ART, 1996–2000



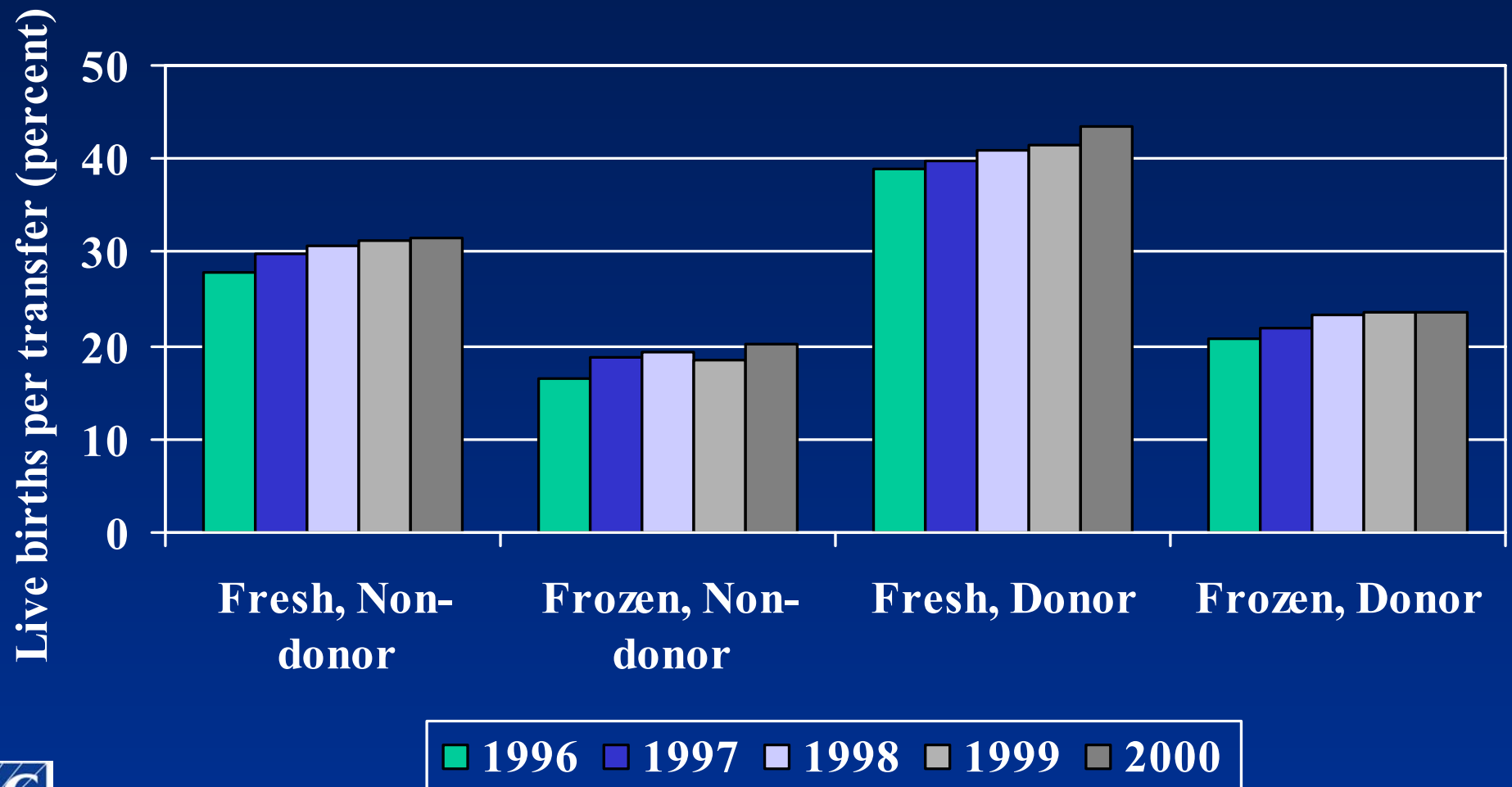
—◆— Number of ART cycles

—▲— Number of live-birth deliveries

—■— Number of live babies born

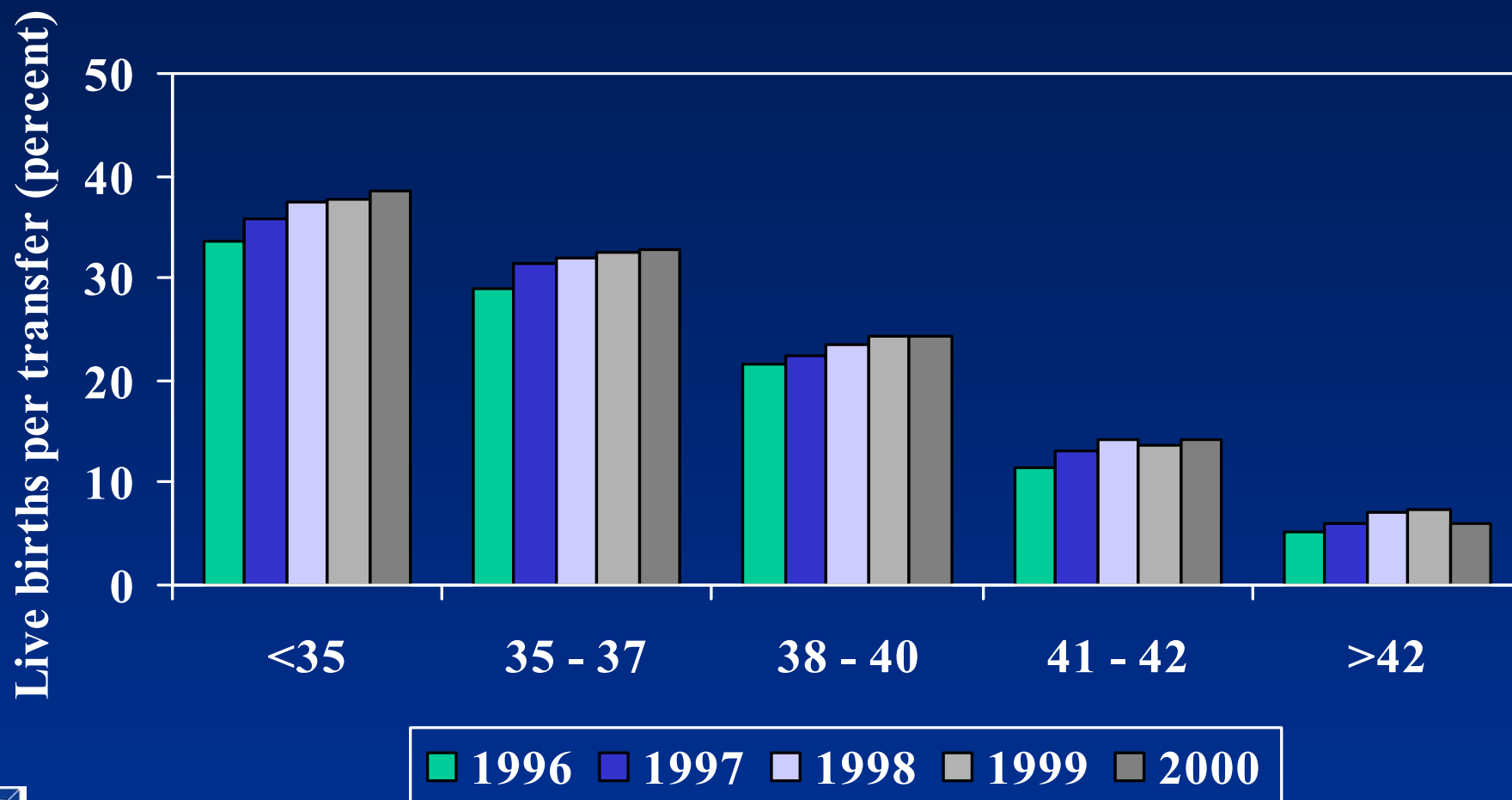


## Live Births per Transfer, by Type of ART Procedure,\* 1996–2000



\*Cycles in which a gestational carrier was used are not included in any of these statistics.

## Live Births per Transfer for ART Cycles Using Fresh, Nondonor Eggs or Embryos, by Woman's Age,\* 1996–2000



\*Cycles in which a gestational carrier was used are not included in any of these statistics.